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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Sesame to Europe's Amity

Gladiators Eye the Lions

Business to Trip Fantastic?

¶ **European Crucible**—The series of diplomatic visits now in the news indicates that a desperate urge toward stability is coloring the surface of the diplomatic crucible. Consider the projected visit of Viscount Halifax to Berlin; the visit of King Leopold of Belgium to London next week; the visit of Lord Perth with Count Ciano; of Italy's Grandi with England's Vansittart; a round of visits by France's Delbos to Warsaw and the Little Entente capitals; the travels of various Balkan potentates to both democratic and authoritarian capitals. All these evidences of a diplomatic chemicalization indicate that a new agent has been introduced into the crucible.

* * *

¶ **But, tumultuous** as the scene may be, there's an encouraging sign. Men cry "Peace." When they discard the qualification: "My kind of peace"; and adopt the sentiment: "Our Peace" the cauldron may produce a jewel.

* * *

¶ **Brussels Rebuffed**—Japan's sympathies for the Nine-Power gladiators are about as warm as a Nero's. It gestures "thumbs down" with utter disregard of the populace, so to speak. So the arena at Brussels today presents a confusing scene. Rebuffed by the belligerent little brown man in the East on grounds that Japan's action "is one of self-defense forced upon it by challenge of China," the other signatories to the pact turn to methods of defense. They ignore the Oriental Caesar and consider the lion of war itself. Strategy in this direction includes proposals to assist China with military supplies; rebukes to Japan's contempt for international law and order; offers to discuss with other powers the possibility for peaceful settlement of the dispute in the Far East. The gladiators believe they have a chance if their adversary plays fair—but since when have militant minds respected humanity's laws?

* * *

¶ **Soviet Purge**—Russia—as sensitive to divergence within the ranks as the most dominant of authoritarians—spreads its purge to diplomatic circles abroad. The Associated Press reports that its ambassadors to Germany, Turkey and Poland have been recalled and whispers are that two of them have been arrested. The provincial press reports fourteen more executions, including ten persons accused of rationalist leanings, four of spoiling grain. Some 400 Germans are estimated to have been arrested in Russia in recent months in a drive against alleged spies. • Developments in Spain, Czechoslovakia and China and the climax of the anti-Comintern pact seem to have combined to hang icicles on Russo-German relations.

* * *

¶ **Brazilian Fascism**—The dictatorship set up in Brazil by stern-visaged Getulio Vargas may not be "fascism"—may, indeed, be unrelated to any European model of authoritarianism—but a dictatorship by any other name would smell as sweet to democratic nostrils. The Vargas government denies fascist leanings, and many other elements favor the belief that the new upset is merely another of the traditional "personal rule" régimes with which Latin-America has long been familiar. Salles Oliveira, who was to have opposed Vargas in the January elections, issued a manifesto this week, calling the army and navy to prevent the establishment of a Vargas dictatorship. "If some powerful force doesn't intervene in time," he warned, "a blow suddenly will strike the nation from its foundation." The manifesto, read to the Parliament, was suppressed by the army, but its author declares that the preponderance of public opinion is against "the enslavement of Brazil," or the interference by foreign powers. Washington proposes to observe the formalities of non-intervention. • But intimations are not wanting that any assumption by overseas governments that it would not protect American territory against foreign aggression would be ill-founded.

* * *

¶ **Invitation to the Dance**—Washington tests the business ballroom and finds that Secretary Morgenthau's bid for conciliation with business—in line with the Administration plans of bringing new private capital into the investment market—serves to put wax on the floor. This makes dancing easy and walking uncertain. Business interests are concerned to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury's speech constitutes an invitation to the dance or is merely a feeler for sentiment. Wiseacres in Washington believe that it is a direct commitment, intended to remove uncertainties and obstacles which have discouraged private enterprise so greatly during the New Deal régime. The grand business march is expected to be introduced by a general building scheme. • But the Secretary's words indicate a realization in executive quarters that before America dances to "Happy Days Are Here Again," it will insist that the leader's baton be a balanced budget.

Living Standards Lower in Japan?

Government Places Firm Clamp on Wide Range of Resources

In 'China Affair'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's wartime economy laws, as disclosed in summaries of official statements published in the Tokyo gazette by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, clamp temporary governmental control over a wide range of resources, from capital and foreign exchange to horses and rice.

Most of the laws are specified to terminate one year after the "China affair" has ceased. The terms "war," "wartime" and "warfare" are generally avoided. Yet in their entirety the laws resemble—and in some respects exceed—wartime measures enacted by the United States and other nations from 1914 to 1918.

The "Temporary Capital Adjustment Law" has for its object "to regulate the employment of capital with especial regard to the China affair." Due to heavy governmental spending for the war, demand for raw materials is stimulated. Significantly the law states that "at present" this growing demand can only be met by importation from abroad.

To Insure Supply

To insure a "smooth and plentiful" supply for war purposes, the use of "any materials in unnecessary enterprises" is to be checked.

Credit for industrial undertakings is also subjected to a licensing system. The aim is to keep all necessary funds available for investment in the government's war borrowings.

The main burden of financing ordinary industrial undertakings therefore falls on banks and other financial institutions. The law authorizes the Industrial Bank of Japan to issue debentures up to 500,000,000 yen, about $145,000,000 in excess of the statutory limit. Both principal and interest of the excess issue are underwritten by the Government.

Provisions of the commercial code are set aside in favor of firms engaged in "a business directly related to the emergency." Such firms may increase their capital stock "even before the existing shares are fully paid, or may issue their debentures not exceeding two times their paid-up capital."

Tax on Profits Hinted

War profits taxes are hinted in a clause about "sudden increases in income" of some classes of the populace. Practice of "thrift and saving" is enjoined upon them. Small savings bonds with premiums are to be issued through the Hypothec Bank of Japan, up to 200,000,000 yen.

Similar extensions of governmental control over finance and industry are set forth in amendments to the foreign exchange control law; the law on emergency disposal of rice; the export-import restrictions; shipping control law; the war requirements industry mobilization law, fertilizer regulation; horse supply law, and so on. Soldiers and others serving in the "China affair" enjoy tax exemptions.

'Wei Wah' Problem In Shanghai Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Added to other complications during the siege of Shanghai has been that of "wei wah," or transfer money. Deposits in Chinese banks cannot be withdrawn in cash, due to Government orders. The problem of how to carry on with only paper orders on bank accounts has been acute.

One resident reported that his "wei wah" orders were not accepted in payment of customs duties—despite the fact that both the bank on which they were drawn and the bank entrusted with collection of customs are members of the joint reserve board formed by the four official Chinese government banks.

Foreign banks, however, continued to pay in and out with regular Chinese bank notes.

Curtailment of Comforts Forecast by List of Imports Forbidden

231 Items Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A distinct curtailment of the standard of living, especially for foreigners and for those Japanese who have acquired a taste for western goods is foreshadowed by the long list of import prohibitions and restrictions which has just been made public here. Articles mentioned in 231 items of the tariff law are placed under a ban which includes such foodstuffs as meat, flour, tea, molasses, confectionery and cakes, fruit juices and syrups and condensed milk. Many articles of clothing, such as boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, shirts, underwear, gloves, stockings and socks, are forbidden. The list also mentions a number of miscellaneous articles, such as soap, tooth powder, perfumes, electric irons and heaters, blankets and table cloths.

In the case of many of the forbidden articles Japanese substitutes are available; but these often leave much to be desired in quality. As soon as existing stocks of foreign imports are exhausted, Tokyo will lose many of the comforts and amenities which have been growing during the last 20 years, according to the testimony of long-term residents, and will assume some of the Spartan features which have so long been characteristic of Moscow.

Few Exceptions Noted

There will be cultural as well as material deprivations. No foreign musicians and other artists will appear in Japan this season because of severe exchange restrictions, which make it impossible to pay them. Books and magazines from abroad will be severely restricted and moving-picture films have already fallen under an absolute ban.

There are a few exceptions to the general tendency to exclude all foreign luxuries and non-essentials.

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Japanese Shut Brussels Door To Mediation

American Group to Stay for Further Search of Far Eastern Peace

New Plan Needed

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12—Japan's negative reply to the second invitation to confer on halting the Far Eastern conflict has completely closed the door on any prospect of mediation by the Brussels Conference under the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty in the opinion of the principal delegations here.

The Japanese note received today is termed a "flat rejection" of the parley's offer of conciliation. The essence of this refusal is found in the following two sentences: "The Imperial Government adheres to the view that the present action is one of self-defense forced upon Japan by the challenge of China and lies outside the scope of the Nine-Power Treaty. There is therefore no room for any discussion of the question of its application."

This is at least admitted to have the merit of being perfectly clear. The official spokesman of the American delegation explained that the Japanese reply is viewed as "conclusive" by Norman H. Davis and his colleagues. The rest of the Japanese response is not felt to contain any loophole or constructive passages which might justify hope that further appeals to Japan based upon offers of conciliation or arbitration by the Nine-Power Conference in accordance with provisions of the treaty would receive any more favorable reply from Tokyo.

Davis and Eden Confer

As soon as the text of the note was known, Mr. Davis and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, this morning discussed the situation at great length and agreed that the best procedure would be to wind up this stage of the conference. A private session of the parley is expected to be held tomorrow morning and probably the public session in the afternoon will allow delegates to express themselves openly on their opinion of the Japanese note.

By the American delegation at least this apparent impasse is not regarded as ending the conference. Mr. Davis and the other American delegates are understood to favor adoption by the powers represented in Brussels of a declaration emphasizing the necessity of upholding international law and order and disapproving in strong terms of such violations of a treaty as Japan has committed.

It is significant that the American delegation has announced definitely that it will not leave Brussels after this first stage of the meeting has been concluded but will remain here and "continue to discuss with any powers who are still here further possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the dispute."

There is good reason to believe that the motive behind this attitude is to give the Congress which meets Monday a chance to say what if anything the United States now wants to do about the Far Eastern conflict before the final curtain is rung down here.

The American delegation feels

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Co-operate for Far East Peace

Wide World

Norman H. Davis
U. S. Ambassador-at-Large

Anthony Eden
British Foreign Secretary

Take Leading Part at Brussels Conference

Crop Control Still First On New Deal List

May Be Taken Up in First Week of Special Session of Congress

Busy on Message

Steps to Help Business Dam Economic Slump Expected to Have Deep Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The Roosevelt Administration is engaged in a two-fold task of momentous immediate consequences to the country. In the first place, it is preparing for the new session of Congress, getting its program ready, whipping into shape drafts of four major bills, lining up Congressmen and, at the White House, preparing the accompanying barrage of presidential statements, messages and radio addresses that mark the opening of a full-size New Deal advance into new legislative territory.

Simultaneously, and side by side with this, the Administration is carrying out explorations on means of stemming business recession, and in so doing is beginning to clarify its position on the tax and economic situation with such significant addresses as that of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in New York.

In many aspects these dual drives of the New Deal overlap, and possibly even conflict, making the task of drawing a synthesis difficult and resulting in the present rumor, speculation and gossip which frequently accompany the unfolding of great New Deal events. They are the symptoms which observant correspondents have come to associate with "pulling a rabbit out of the hat" by President Roosevelt, and some spectacular development in the housing, monetary or other field would be no surprise at this juncture.

Rumors Affect Stocks

The stock market has fluctuated uncertainly with the rumors, and momentarily the force of decline has been checked. In a general way, business has sensed the cardinal fact that the Administration has taken the recession seriously and is preparing to do something about it. Liberalization of the margin rule by the Federal Reserve Board was one step; Secretary Morgenthau's demand for a balanced budget and government economies another, and proposals for moderating onerous tax policies may be the next.

As to the initial problem of the incoming Congress, Mr. Roosevelt today conferred with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, as he did with Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama yesterday. The crop control bill still holds No. 1 place, it develops, and it is possible some tentative bill may be introduced in the first week; then there is the wage-hour bill, still sewed up in the House Rules Committee, in which Secretary of Labor Perkins now seeks some modifications; the government reorganization bill, and the proposal to set up seven regional conservation boards. A preliminary struggle is expected over the anti-lynching bill, which was promised a place immediately after the farm bill, and which Administration leaders consequently propose to delay until after the farm fight is over.

Plan to Force Issue

However, advocates of the measure argue that what they were promised, in spirit if not in fact, was the second place on the agenda, and they will seek to force its instant consideration in the Senate (it has already passed the House) if the farm bill is delayed.

Still on the question of the immediate legislative situation, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference today he would send up his annual message on Monday and not appear in person, and he laughingly dodged questions as to what it would contain by saying he was still writing it.

Mr. Roosevelt has so bunched his speaking engagements that he can hammer home a particular program if he cares to, starting off with a national radio address Sunday night on the unemployment census, following this with his message to Congress next day, and two days later making a radio address from Mount Vernon on the farm problem.

Senator Barkley looks forward to a "short and harmonious session," which a great many leaders doubt, but at any rate it is obviously the effort to confine the six weeks' meeting to the four or five topics left over from the inconclusive regular session, and to preserve the stubborn problem of taxes till January.

This brings up the second great line of New Deal activity at present, dealing with business recovery and taxes. In many directions this overlaps the special session program and if industrial activity continues to sag the two things may be inextricably mixed.

Driving in the Bung

In the murk and fog of the Administration's business policy the Morgenthau speech in New York stands out like a lighthouse beacon. He has proposed, in fact, a program of halting federal spending, and cumulative significance is given to it by a strong message from Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, runner-up against Mr. Barkley for the majority leadership (which he lost by only one vote) and certainly one of the most important individuals in Congress.

Senator Harrison's support for the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Ickes Hears Plea Opposing Tunnel Beneath Rockies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Whether a 13-mile diversion tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park, authorized by the last session of Congress, will set a future precedent for commercial interests proposing to touch national park property in the future was argued pro and con today before Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Although Congress has approved construction of the project which would turn scenic Grand Lake into an artificial reservoir, and appropriated $900,000 to begin work, the Secretary of the Interior has not yet given his approval, as required under the reclamation law. His findings must also be approved by the President before construction begins.

Plans, prepared by the bureau of reclamation call for the diversion of 300,000 acre-feet of water annually from the watershed of the Colorado River into the Big Thompson, St. Vrain and Poudre Rivers, which flow east into the South Platte, thus supplementing the water supply of irrigation farmers in Colorado's chief agricultural section.

Truce Appears in Sight

A truce between proponents and opponents of the project loomed at the hearing when Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, outlined certain safeguards for the park which the reclamation service will be asked to agree to before the tunnel is begun. Among these were: No surface construction within the park area; satisfactory planting and camoflaging of debris at the tunnel entrances outside the park; abandonment of present reclamation ditches on the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Italy Pressing Wide Drive For South American Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Developments in the Brazilian situation:

At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's Foreign Minister, Mario de Pimentel Brandao, contended before the assembled diplomatic corps that the new government was "neither Fascist nor Communist," but "had as its base democracy." Brazil was reported calm.

At Washington, President Roosevelt declined comment. Inquirers, referred to the State Department, found an official disposition to regard the Brazilian change of constitution as a domestic affair unless or until it is proved to be otherwise. It was strongly indicated, however, that the Monroe Doctrine would be invoked if foreign fascism were found to be trying for an actual foothold in Latin America.

In New York, Brazilian dollar loans fell sharply on the Stock Exchange. Volume was light.

At London, the stock exchange continued to suspend dealings in Brazilian government bonds.

Senator Borah said the new regime had "every characteristic of Fascism."

Moscow official press comment declared the new Brazilian state to be "a Fascist dictatorship similar to that of Italy."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12—The peaceful revolution in Brazil and the consequent intense interest of Latin America in the question of what role the foreign Fascist powers have played and may play in the drama serve today to focus the spotlight on the propagandist activities which these Fascist nations have been carrying on. Of these, Italy furnishes a not too well understood example.

Hardly a day passes without some gesture to an authority or personality of this continent designed to recall Italian civilizing contributions to Spanish-American development.

Co-operating in this mission are leaders of large Italian-descended blocs of population in virtually every country whose influence ascends to the highest political councils.

The effort has not gone unrewarded. Luigi Federzoni, president of the Italian Senate, may have dropped a brick or two in Argentina, but his tour of the Atlantic seaboard of South America in behalf of the Duce was successful in one respect. He visited Montevideo and soon after the Uruguayan government took the initiative in suggesting belligerent rights for both parties in Spain—a course which the Rome government has worked for. The overture failed, with the United States in the lead of opposition, but credit was nevertheless given to the Italian visitor in persuading South American friends to make the attempt.

Italian diplomacy and propaganda are also seen to be exploiting South American impatience over postponed reform of the League of Nations, to eliminate sanctions from the Covenant armor. It is believed that the important support for total abandonment of sanctions will come from this hemisphere, where national economies were, relatively speaking, heavily damaged by the international sequel to the African war.

Listening to Rome

Another success is seen in the informal steps taken by certain states to "invite" Italy back to Geneva by sidetracking the Ethiopian issue as a preliminary to its final shunting of the League rails. There has also

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Incidently—

But What of the Monocle?

LONDON (AP)—If someone only knew his name, the London public might have a new British hero.

The unidentified hero was rowing in Regents Park Lake when Big Ben sounded the signal for two minutes of silence honoring the war dead on Armistice Day.

Attempting to stand in his skiff, he tumbled into the lake but came to rigid attention waist weep in water. He was praised for carrying on.

More Gold Braid, But—

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, to be promoted about Jan. 1 to vice-admiral, will have higher rank and more gold braid, but less pay.

Naval authorities studying complicated pay schedules reached the conclusion his net income would be reduced by about $300 to $10,200 when he becomes commander of the fleet's battle force aircraft.

In addition he must expend $350 or more on new uniforms, bearing more gold braid than a rear admiral's.

The explanation is the prospective loss of the special compensation—flight pay—given officers actively engaged in flying.

One and One Makes—

CHANUTE, Kan. (AP)—Enrollment at Hazel Dell rural school has doubled.

Frances Foetisch, 7, has transferred from an adjoining district to join Daisy Carpenter, 10, previously Miss Ruth Irwin's only pupil.

'Yes, Frank, the Mayor Works'

MONTREAL, Nov. 11 (CP)—There was no need for that "please answer," Frankie. The Mayor answers all his letters—all those that end with a question mark, anyway.

Montreal's Mayor J. Adhemar Raynault, chief magistrate of Canada's largest city, must have grinned when he read your letter, asking: "What do you do for a living?"

But he read it all. He knows now there's a Frank March in Detroit's Estabrook School "studying about Canada in the social science room," and he's pleased you chose Montreal as the destination of your query.

Your letter was only one of hundreds pouring into his office daily; some complaining, a few praising, others requesting jobs; some signed, some not. He receives quite a few, too, like yours, from other schoolboys in different parts of the world, seeking stamps, maps and coins. He earns his living partly by answering them.

Mayor Raynault is 45 years old and a French-Canadian. Besides fulfilling his duties as Montreal's No. 1 citizen, he is also a member of the Quebec Legislature for L'Assomption County and he runs an insurance business in his spare time. So, you see, he does a lot of work to earn his living.

He spends considerable time answering letters. From far off Roumania came a letter to Montreal's Mayor. A Roumanian born in Montreal wanted proof of his birth so that, as a British subject, he could escape military duty in the country where he is residing.

A schoolboy like yourself sent an English composition to the Mayor for criticism. The Mayor wrote back and told him probably his teacher could make a better job of it.

So, you see, Frank, Montreal's Mayor does a lot of work for his living.

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-fifth of 52 Articles

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New Jersey Asks Renewed Faith In U. S. Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12—New Jersey rallied behind the United States Constitution in a demonstration here last night that brought representatives from several of the 13 original states and warnings from high officials that the organic law of the nation must be protected.

A crowd estimated at more than 100,000 persons, the largest since Armistice night, 1918, witnessed the parade, which was one of the features of the celebration.

Two of the original 13 states sent their governors to join New Jersey in its celebration of the double occasion, while three other states were represented by high officials. The visiting governors were Richard C. McMullen of Delaware and Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island. Massachusetts was represented by its Senate President, Samuel H. Wragg; Georgia by William W. Brewton, Commissioner of Education and state director of its constitutional sesquicentennial, and Pennsylvania by H. Ennis Jones, assistant chair-

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Europe's Envoys Draft Pattern Of Firm Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—The European scene is gradually shifting toward a fresh effort to obtain general settlement of the disturbing problems which have been regarded as potentially provocative of international conflict.

It is becoming generally recognized here that the comprehensive series of diplomatic visits, now in progress, may be viewed in a single broad pattern. The general result, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, may move Europe far toward pacification.

Indeed, the fact that, as officially stated here today, Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council, is to see Reichsführer Hitler next week—coupled with yesterday's official announcement from Brussels that King Leopold, despite the gravity of the Belgian Cabinet crises, cannot postpone next week's visit to London owing to the important nature of the conversations he is to have with British statesmen—is taken in some circles as an indication that events

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Economics in the News

What the Markets Are Saying—Faith That Business and Administration Will Compose Their Differences—A Brighter Outlook

By H. B. E.

It is now a commonplace to say that the standard of material values in the United States reposes in the President of the United States. Consequently the task of world markets since the slump has been to try to figure out what is in the President's thoughts. While values were tumbling, Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything, rightly allowing the selling wave to spend itself in a Wall Street panic. Now the desks seem to be clearing for action. Concern about the basic reasons for the slump and about the effects of that slump upon business is being shown by the Presidential talks with scores of counsellors.

The first post-slump reaction out of the capital was so lacking in comfort that the markets became apathetic. The reaction did not come from the White House, but from government analysts, who give the Washington correspondents periodical appraisals of what is right or wrong with the national economy. They spoke about a "strike of capital," meaning capitalists. There could, of course, be no such subjective and co-ordinated thing as a "strike" of capitalists. Lending capitalists are composed of millions of isolated investors. Using capitalists are composed of millions of competing business men. What was called a "strike of capital" was really a general feeling independently arrived at that the future was too uncertain to invest in. Capital, in other words, went on a 24-hour basis, along with government. Market apathy in the face of such talk revealed a feeling that there would be no break in the capital deadlock.

Then the theory came from Washington that the root cause of the setback lay in the lag of consumer purchasing power. This was a distortion of the facts. The present setback has occurred in spite of the continued march to higher levels in consumer purchasing power. Economic Statistics' graphs, as given in our financial columns, prove it. Even in October, when the markets were in a state of collapse, chain stores reported the largest sales for any month this year. Last Friday, however, the President seemed to echo the anonymous government analysts. For he referred to the millions of substandard wage-earners as if their condition had brought about the present setback.

* * *

The interpretation that the markets put upon the consumer purchasing power explanation coming from Washington was that the Administration would inject into the system more purchasing power. One method is to create more dollars out of the country's gold; i. e., devaluation. So prices of gold shares went up. Gold also started to flow out of the country. For, in the event of another devaluation, gold would be worth more in dollars. Accordingly the flight from stocks into dollars became a flight from dollars into gold. When you buy a share in a gold mine, you are literally buying part of the output of gold. And when gold is leaving the country, the assumption is that foreigners are turning their dollar holdings into gold, and taking them home. This reaction to news from Washington has occupied the financial news headlines for the last week.

Now the markets are beginning to express their opinion on the conferences in Washington. The President has had two groups of callers: inflationists and reconstructionists. The former are advocates of more public spending, especially when private employment is falling off. The reconstructionists want to attack the basic causes of the falling off in private investment. Among these causes they put faulty taxation, the punitive attitude toward business, and the uncertainties of government policy. The markets apparently think that the reconstructionists are winning out. For stocks are rising again of those corporations which would supply the materials upon which business spends money. Utilities have likewise had a fillip from the exchange of overtures between the utility executives and the White House.

* * *

It was said not so long ago that the markets had long been immunized to mere talk. They have witnessed "breathing spells" and "eras of good feeling." Both have been damp squibs—merely forecasts of what people would like to see take place.

But the markets nowadays seem to be buoyed up by the new conferences in Washington as if they meant business. Even the utility exchange is regarded as a forecast of action. And yet this exchange has not gone any further on Mr. Roosevelt's side than a Presidential plea for a rate structure based upon the nebulous theory of prudent investment.

Perhaps the markets are banking more upon atmosphere than upon any substance that has so far been vouchsafed. A correct diagnosis will always promote the right remedy. And Secretary Morgenthau's diagnosis that the "basic need" is to "foster the full application of the driving force of private capital" is so sound that the markets may well be justified in feeling that the right remedy is just around the corner. Any follow-through on the basis of the Morgenthau speech would nip the present setback in the bud.

Vocational Training Problem To Fore in Public Schools

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-Fifth of 52 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To what extent public schools should include vocational training is one of the most widely discussed questions of boards of education today. It is heard in the offices of superintendents of schools. It has caught the attention of parents and young folks who are thinking about education in terms of making a living.

In one high school Malcolm and Jim were "buddies." They studied Latin, Greek, history, and other cultural subjects. In short, they got the traditional high school education which hundreds of thousands of boys and girls have secured.

But when graduation day arrived Malcolm and Jim parted. As Malcolm's parents had the money and he wanted to be a lawyer, he was sent to college. Jim did not have the funds and was not particularly interested in the professions. However, one thing was certain—he had to go to work to add to the family income.

Multiply Malcolm by five and you have the number of graduates out of 100 who went to college. Multiply Jim by 95 and you have the number left behind. This proportion may vary in different cities but according to a survey made in a large metropolitan area in the Middle West recently, the figures came out this way.

Looking for Job

It is not difficult to visualize Malcolm boarding the train for a university campus where he continues his studies leading to a law degree. But how about Jim? With diploma in hand he begins to look for a job. The first employer asks "What can you do," and "what experience have you had?"

With four years behind him of hours spent conjugating Latin verbs and looking up the history of Rome, Jim sits before his prospective employers with willing hands and heart but with no actual experience or special training for a particular kind of work.

About all that Jim can say is summarized like this—"I had good grades in school and I have a good start toward a college education. I would be willing to work hard if I just had a chance. There is nothing in particular that I am trained for but if you will give me a job I know you will be pleased."

Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, like Jim, have been left "high and dry," with no preparation for the work they are called upon to do. If they could continue for another four years building on the foundation they have they might be nearer a white collar job.

Much is said about educating for the new leisure, but some educators are beginning to ask, "Why not educate for profitable work?" Jim, no doubt, will always remember his high school days with pleasure. Many of the cultural studies will serve as a basis for enjoyment of his leisure time. But the thing most vital to him at the moment is how to earn some money. He cannot enjoy leisure until he has a job which brings into relief his leisure time.

Courses in the traditional high schools of the country are still designed for the most part for the "five Malcolms." And boards of education and superintendent of schools are now puzzling about what to do with the "95 Jims." Faced with this new situation of a glutted market for white-collar-trained young folks and with a marked scarcity of workers in the skilled trades field, the question is whether or not to spend more money and time and effort on vocational schools and less on the academic type of traditional high school.

There is great interest in the country today in trade schools and vocational schools. It almost seems that the pendulum is swinging too far in that direction and that eventually it must move back. But the search is on, and those cities that are in the vanguard in establishing first class vocational and trade schools are being deluged with inquiries and letters wanting to know how they got started, what their plan is, and how long it would take to duplicate such schools in other communities.

Heavy Expense

Some schools have gone about it by trying to obtain funds for building a new trade school. Others have attempted to revise the present high school course so that enough vocational education is included to help the Jims who must go to work as soon as they leave school.

One of the chief drawbacks in smaller cities in the establishment of a first rate trade school is the expense involved. The heavy machinery for the shops, the barber and bakery equipment, tailoring tools, equipment for the building-trades and so on, run into large sums. In smaller places, therefore, a new plan has been developed in the past few years which may solve the problem of giving vocational training to youngsters in these communities.

An outstanding system of this type has developed in Jacksonville, Fla., and is being duplicated with some modifications in other parts of the country. In Jacksonville, the business men of the community offer their factories and business establishments as laboratory rooms for the school. The whole cooperative vocational system centering in the school reaches out into shops and stores of the town—into bakeries, banks, tailoring shops, telephone company, gasoline stations and restaurants.

Begin in Junior Year

Boys and girls begin in their junior year in high school to take part time work in these businesses. They spend four hours a day, five days a week, at practical tasks in the bakery, bank and gasoline station. The other four hours each day are given to academic work and related studies. The plan assures vocational training in some line of work, plus a high school diploma. At the same time it does not close a boy's educational program in the event he decides to go to college. What actually happens is that the business training outside the school is substituted for elective subjects not required for college entrance.

When the "Jims" graduate from this type of high school where there is vocational training, they have less trouble in finding a job. When the prospective employer asks, "Have you had any experience?" Jim beams. "Yes," he answers, "I have worked in a tailor's shop and can do cutting and sewing," or, "I have had experience over in the garage and have repaired many automobiles." In fact, it is reported that high school youngsters practically make jobs for themselves in towns where vocational occupational training has been introduced.

In many cities the vocational school is a separate affair from the academic high school and trains solely in the trades. In some places it is even in an entirely different department under a separate board of education having no connection with the academic school system.

Wisconsin Pioneer

The trade and vocational school movement took some of its pioneer steps in Wisconsin, where there now is a vocational training system reaching out through the state. It is to the palatial Milwaukee Vocational School that many educators come when they want to get ideas for inaugurating vocational training in their own community.

The Milwaukee Vocational School, covering an entire city block, has miles of corridors leading to all kinds of shops and factory setups, where the young folks learn trades and crafts by actually working at the job.

It costs Milwaukee $1,000,000 a year to keep this huge and efficient vocational school going. Yet it serves all types of people ranging from 16 to 50 and over. In Wisconsin the school-leaving age is now 16. This law has brought many young folks into the vocational school because all youths in Wisconsin who are unemployed and under 18 years of age and who are not high school graduates must attend school five days a week. Some college and many high school graduates are enrolled to add trade training to their previous education. Besides, there are indentured apprentices co-operating with industrialists. These latter are working part of their time in industry and the rest of the time they are spending in the school to get supplementary knowledge for their job.

Vocational trade schools like this may be the answer for the "Jims" of the country. Graduates of these schools have little trouble getting jobs. The schools are in close touch with the industries of the city and keep watch of changes and trends.

When boys and girls take this practical training for jobs, it is hard to keep them in school until they have completed their courses, it is found. They are offered work even before they finish. The director of a large trade school in the Middle West told recently how he was adopting a policy of "repression of employment" of the most able students in some of the trades until they had had a chance to become more expert. "Only the ones known to be less capable or in needy circumstances will be encouraged to enter employment before completion of training from now on," he said.

The demand for skilled machinists, for instance, is so large that by the time a class of several hundred who entered the school four years ago were ready to graduate in June, only three machinists were left. An entire class of 16 girls was employed by hat manufacturers on the last day of the last semester. Trained electricians, cabinet makers, dye makers, printers, beauty parlor operators, tailors, department store salesmen, and dress shop clerks went into the world ready to take their place.

The opportunity for youth in trade and industry today is encouraging. Trade and vocational schools give the "Jims" a chance to master useful skills and to develop some conscious feeling of competence and preparedness. The vocational school answers Jim's question "After school—what?"

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

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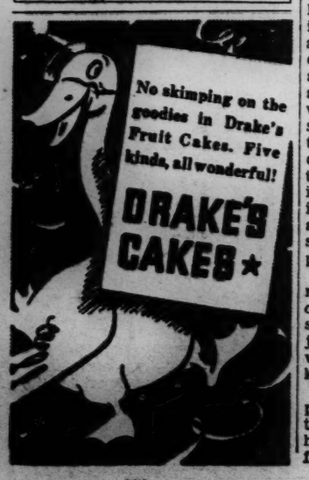

They're on the Way to Sunny Florida

Courtesy Florida East Coast Railway
Children at Play in Recreation Car of Florida Special

Florida Opening Doors for Winter Inflow

Monitor Travelitalks
By M. LeTour

Florida's winter tourist season is off to an early start this year. At least this is the report I have received from various sources that indicate the sun hunters' annual trek southward is already on.

The "record season" predicted for the American Riviera this year, due to unsettled conditions in Europe which may keep Americans on their own continent, will doubtless become a reality if the number of inquiries being received by hotels, travel bureaus and chambers of commerce in Florida are a worthy barometer.

Many northerners close town houses about the first of the year and meander to this sunny clime until spring. I am of the opinion that one may actually save money by spending the winter in Florida. Here one avoids the expense of heating the house, buying fur coats and heavy suits and wearing out woolen blankets.

The crowds pour into Florida by every possible means of transportation, by air lines, railroads, steamships, buses, automobiles, trailers, bicycles, motor boats and palatial yachts. It is possible to hop from winter into summer now by Eastern Air Lines in the short space of eight hours, from New York to Miami, or 9¾ hours from Chicago. The flight from Washington to Jacksonville is made in 4¼ hours, so time between winter and summer is fast being annihilated.

For those who prefer a restful boat trip to Florida, several steamship lines offer all the comforts of ocean travel on de luxe steamers. The Clyde Line has a variety of routes to southern ports from New York. Twice a week its big, modern steamers dock at Jacksonville, one ship coming direct from New York, the other stopping at Charleston. Two ships of the same line reach Miami each week, one direct from New York, the other from New York via Jacksonville. These fast boats make the trip between New York and Miami in approximately 2¼ days, being at sea three nights.

A pleasant short cruise that includes Miami is offered by the Munson Steamship Line. The steamer Munargo leaves New York on Friday or Saturday, proceeds to Nassau, arriving there the third day, and goes on to Miami the following day. The ship goes on to Havana and returns to Miami in three days, stopping at Nassau again on the way back to New York. This route gives a glimpse of Nassau to travelers to Florida, even if they do not proceed to Havana.

The Merchants and Miners Line runs fine big ships between Baltimore or Philadelphia and Jacksonville and Miami. The trip from Philadelphia to Miami is made in five days, with a day's stop at Savannah. From Baltimore the ship stops at Savannah and Jacksonville on the way to Miami and takes six days. This line makes connections at Baltimore with through service to Boston.

* * *

The majority of winter travelers to Florida choose the fast, through, air-conditioned trains that the network of railroads leading from the principal cities of the North have provided.

When the twin Orange Blossom Specials of the Seaboard Air Line Railway leave New York on Dec. 9, this railway will inaugurate its winter season which C. E. Bell, passenger traffic manager, predicts will be greater than in preceeding years. Both the East Coast and the West Coast "Blossoms," require but one night out of New York, the former's destination being West Palm Beach and Miami; the latter's Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Sarasota and Boca Grande. The services of these air-conditioned limited trains are augmented by the regular through Seaboard trains, the Southern States Special, and the New York Florida Limited.

The Florida Sunbeam which is operated jointly by the Southern Railway and the New York Central Lines and the Seaboard, departs on its first winter trip from Chicago in the early part of December. This was the popular train for passengers from and to the Central West last season. This train, officials say, will again be one of the most up-to-date in the country and will serve such points as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Macon.

Seaboard is adding 11 per cent more air-conditioned Pullmans and de luxe reclining seat coaches to its through trains, with faster schedules and additional sections, according to Mr. Bell.

The Royal Palm is a fast through train from Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo and Cleveland, operated jointly by the New York Central and the Southern Railway System, to Jacksonville from where the Seaboard carries on to the Florida West Coast, Tampa and St. Petersburg, while the Florida East Coast Railway continues the service on the Palm Beach and Miami. This is this train's 25th season. The Ponce de Leon, the Sunnyland, from Denver, and the Kansas City-Florida Special are other through crack trains to to the land of sunshine via the Southern Railway System.

The Florida Arrow and the Flamingo are the intriguing names of two popular trains from the middle west, Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis, which utilize the facilities of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Atlantic Coast Lines. Then there is the Dixie Flyer, The Southland, the Floridan and such attractively named trains that speed from the central states to Florida in the minimum of time.

* * *

Anticipating a record season, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Florida East Coast Railway will again provide the type of fast, luxurious, convenient train service which has aided in making the American Riviera the most accessible and popular of all winter resorts.

With the important operating advantage of continuous double track, the Florida East Coast Railway, Atlantic Coast Line and their connections will operate one-night-out service from many New England cities to Miami, and the fastest one-night-out service available from New York, Washington and Eastern territory to the famous resorts on the East Coast of Florida.

Beginning from Pennsylvania Station, New York, Dec. 9, the popular Miamian will make its first trip of the season on a fast 28-hour, one-night-out schedule from New York to Miami. On the same date fast through one-night-out service will be inaugurated over the Florida East Coast Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line, from Boston to Miami.

* * *

The Florida East Coast Railway and its several connections will feature this season a complete through service to St. Augustine, Daytona Beach, Palm Beach, Miami and intermediate cities, handling through Pullman cars from practically all Western trains down the Florida East Coast.

On Jan. 2 from New York, the famous Florida Special of the Florida East Coast Railway, of the Atlantic Coast Line and Pennsylvania Railroads will begin its second Half Century season of distinguished faithful service as the "Aristocrat of Trains" between New York and the Florida Riviera. Its running time of 27 hours and 40 minutes from New York to Miami will be the fastest rail service available. This coming season the Florida Special, in addition to its distinction in speed, will continue to be the only train in the world carrying a Recreation Car, Hostess and Orchestra as a regular feature on each section, supplementing its observation car and de luxe Pullman equipment.

Robin Hood and Merry Band Frolic in California Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICO, Calif.—Hollywood has discovered Chico. Robin Hood and his merry band have come to Bidwell Park.

Warner Brothers is filming "The Adventures of Robin Hood" in technicolor, and already Alan Dale has tumbled Errol Flynn into the creek at the swimming hole where generations of Chico boys have taken their first ducking. Maid Marian in the person of Olivia De Haviland meets Robin Hood under the very trees beneath which Chico youths and maidens walk hand in hand.

It all began when Director William Keighley set out from Hollywood, Calif., to find Sherwood Forest. No one could tell him where to find an oak forest short of the Middle West. Del Monte, Calif., has a number of oaks, but no undergrowth; Santa Barabara, Calif., almost qualified. Then someone remembered there were oaks near Chico. When Mr. Keighley drove through the forest that lines the banks of Chico creek, his search was ended. Here was Robin Hood's own land.

Robin Hood's Retreat

At a bend in the creek, where the park widens and Nottingham, Eng., seems very far away, they have built Robin Hood's camp. Wild grapevines hang like heavy draperies from the topmost branches of oaks and sycamores and make the retreat a perfect hiding-place.

There is ample room in this forest park for all the raids of the outlaws. Approximately 2400 acres of woodland extend for miles up into the foothills, along the banks of the little creek that ripples as gaily as in the days of Richard the Lion-Hearted.

"We sometimes say we wish Chico people would stay out of our park," laughingly admitted Mr. Keighley, after a difficult day, during which the siren that blows for absolute silence within the park had to be sounded many times.

But you could no more keep Chico out of its park than you could shut the people out of their homes. The park was the gift of Gen. John Bidwell to the city he founded, and as the General claimed the creek from the moment he camped on its banks in 1843, so fellow townsmen claim it as their own.

Town Enthusiastic

The pleasantry of Mr. Keighley, however, does not indicate an aloofness on the part of the Robin Hood company. Quite the contrary. It expresses a complete understanding. Chico is accepting restrictions on its privileges in the park with real enthusiasm, for what it gets in return is like a dream come true.

For the small price of not sounding your horn in the park you may speak to Errol Flynn as he passes—or Robin Hood, if you prefer. For not driving in at your favorite entrance you may stand on the bridge below the set and watch Robin Hood and Friar Tuck, waist deep in your swimming hole, battle for hours in what is going to look like vicious sword play when the picture is finished.

Hospitality of the company is the wonder of the initiated. For two days Chico's school children were guests at headquarters, where they were shown through wardrobe and property tents, and were permitted to try on helmets to be worn by Norman knights. A few boys reached Robin Hood's camp.

Those who have viewed the sections already completed say Chico will be proud of the picture. Chico knows that when "The Adventures of Robin Hood" is released, Bidwell Park will take its rightful place among the famous beauty spots of the West.

Gen. Wojislaw Tomic

BELGRADE, Yugo., Nov. 12 (AP)—Gen. Wojislaw Tomic, assistant regent and commandant of Belgrade, who passed on last night, had been in a serious condition from a bullet wound which police said yesterday was self-inflicted. The General was an adviser to Prince Paul, a member of the Regency Council during the minority of King Peter II.

League Plans New Refugee Service

Geneva Is Criticized for Failure to Provide for Assyrians

30,000 Stranded

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Severe criticism of Geneva's failure to provide a home for the 30,000 Assyrians, who, after fighting as Britain's allies in the war, were left stranded is voiced by Lord Hugh Cecil, Provost of Eton, in a recent letter to the London Times.

Pointing out that there was no doubt as to the desirability of action, Lord Hugh says: "Everyone concerned is agreed that it would be desirable. The unhappy Assyrians themselves, the Government of Iraq, the British Government, and the League of Nations all think so. . . . Yet it cannot be done because there is no place on our terrestial globe where there is space for the 30,000 Assyrians.

"Whereas there are 468 people to a square mile in Great Britain, there are only two to a square mile in Australia, only three in Canada, only 10 in South Africa, only 15 in New Zealand; and doubtless similar figures might be given for the dependent empire. So there does not seem to be an actual want of room. But no one will have the Assyrians. Migration is sometimes possible, though not for them. There have lately been absorbed in Greece more than 1,000,000 Greeks, expelled from Asia Minor. But then these were the fellow-nationals of the Greeks. The Assyrians are only our fellow-citizens. . . .

"The incident illustrates how enormously feebler Christian sentiment is than nationalist sentiment. If the Assyrians had been Englishmen; if they had been fortunate enough to be born in Hertfordshire, or Birmingham, or Yorkshire, the thing would have been done in a fortnight. The difficulties which have been found unsuperable would have been easily overcome, and 30,000 unhappy persons would have been relieved.

"Where there is a will there is a way. But when the will is only stipulated by Christian, and not by nationalist, sentiment there is no way. I am not blaming the Foreign Office or the League of Nations in particular. The responsibility is more diffused. It is really public opinion that is in fault, the public opinion of Christian nations in general and especially of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Our fellow Christians are in difficulties, and may be in danger, but public opinion, which would soon find a way to help them if they were fellow-countrymen, is insufficiently stirred, and nothing is done. . . .

"In short, Christianity is a far feebler emotion than nationalism; and in particular there is lacking among Christians, in vivid vontrast to their professed theological beliefs, a sense of corporate membership binding them to other Christians. For their fellow countrymen they feel such a sense of common membership and of the loyalty that springs out of it spontaneously, keenly, effectually. But for their fellow Christians as such, few feel any sentiment of loyalty, and of those few, very few feel it strongly. We ought to love Christ and his church better than we love our country and our countrymen, but with the rarest exceptions we do not.

"Other nations are in nationalist devotion worse even than the English. What is really an idolatry has world-wide sway, and the indifference to the fate of the Assyrians, is but one example."

Assyrians Left Homeless by War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Assyrians had rebelled against Turkey at the Allies' instigation during the war. Hence Turkey refuses to take them back to their old homes. Since the war the British used them in levies to maintain order in the Iraq mandate.

When the mandate ended in 1932 attempts were made to carry out a promise to the League to find a home for the Assyrians in Iraq on the Turkish frontier. Since this land belonged to the Kurds, the project dropped and a massacre of Assyrians by the Iraqis in 1933 set the British surveying many projects for Assyrian settlement in Brazil, British Guiana, Syria and elsewhere, without any success. The Archbishop of Canterbury had taken the lead in raising a fund for the settlement in Syria.

Organization Pushed to Carry on Work of Nansen Office

Need Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations to charge the Council with the task of drafting rules for a new refugee organization to take the place of the Nansen Office, when the latter is wound up at the end of 1938, has been hailed by all representatives of the 700,000 refugees for whom the Nansen Office has acted as guide, philosopher and friend since the work began in 1920.

Ever since the Assembly decided to abolish the refugee organization in 1935, there has been a growing demand to reverse this decision. Resolutions and appeals poured into Geneva during the Assembly session. A vast majority of delegates spoke in favor of retaining the refugee organization. Indeed, but for the opposition of the U. S. S. R. it is believed there would have been a unanimous vote in the Assembly to allow the Nansen Office to continue without change.

The U. S. S. R., however, on the grounds that the present constitution of the Office is too much under the thumb of White Russian refugees, blocked this solution leaving the League powerless, owing to the unanimity rule. Under the plan now adopted the U. S. S. R. waives her objections but will be able to exercise a veto in the Council if details of the constitution of the new organization are not to Moscow's liking.

If the Nansen Office had disappeared without a successor the duty of caring for refugees would have reverted to the Secretariat and one of the reasons advanced for having an independent body to deal with the problem is that the Secretariat would have been involved in all sorts of delicate political negotiations which would necessitate its taking sides on behalf of its proteges against some of the great powers.

The ranks of the refugees are continually being recruited by fresh influxes from unexpected places. Though the flow from the U. S. S. R. has stopped, the last few years have seen many new additions—from Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain and elsewhere. Refugees, in fact, resemble the poor not only in being penniless but in being always with us. Without passports, without homes, without friends, they constitute a problem admittedly beyond the capacity of any single nation to tackle. Hence there is general approval of the decision by the Assembly.

Reform Pressed in Procedure For Adoption of Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Efforts by the Child Welfare League of America, to co-ordinate child adoption laws along approved lines and to make them effective in every state in the Union were launched here Nov. 10. The aim of the movement is to outlaw the granting of adoption papers obtained for a price without court action, and to insure that prospective foster parents are thoroughly investigated and found suitable before a child is turned over to them. The league also urges that a check-up be had at regular intervals on foster parents to see that the child intrusted to them is in proper hands.

The movement also is aimed at unscrupulous child "farms," out of which have come some sensational stories of "babies sold over bargain counters." These reports, according to league spokesmen, appear well founded.

Before definite steps can be taken, however, definite facts about conditions now prevailing must be gathered, they said. To effect this procedure and, at the same time, devise ways and means of strengthening the laws, a group of officials from leading child welfare organizations from many parts of the country met here.

In some instances, private agencies not licensed by the state have been found placing children. In cases where the local law is too severe, it has been side-tracked by advertising campaigns seeking to attract foster parents from other states, league spokesmen said.

Arbitrary Preferences

The fact that it is now the fashion to adopt a child complicates the situation, it was added; and this increase in the number of families wanting children makes it more urgent than ever that, in fairness to the child, the investigation and its follow-up be thorough.

Few subjects have been invested with more interest than child adoption, according to those who have made a study of the question. The somewhat arbitary preference for the "small, blue-eyed and blonde" child has not only worked harm among hopeful young candidates themselves, but has resulted in false reports in the press that there is a "shortage" of children for adoption. One official said that no one was more surprised than a little boy from one of these institutions to read an article saying the supply of adoptable children had been exhausted. On the other hand, he said, certain agencies and institutions do succeed in finding homes for the youngest children regarded as desirable, but have on hand a group of "unplacables"—older children without certain attractions or advantages—and hence the "shortage."

The real purpose of the child placement agencies is often perverted, in that the first consideration has often become, not whether the child is to be properly cared for, but whether the wishes of the foster parents are to be satisfied. Sometimes the adoption is effected in order "to cement a family." In other instances, a child is added to "fulfill" the existence of a lonely member of a household.

Safeguards Advised

"In a goodly number of states shocking practices are being revealed," the league announced after the conference. "Infants and young children are given away without consideration of their best interests, and in some instances are even given for cash.

"It is well known that adoptions in the main are not arranged by the most trustworthy children's agencies in most states. With notable exceptions, they are likely to be arranged by agencies that disregard when they can the wishes of parents, the standards of safe procedure and the best interest of the child, and are more likely to feel greater responsibility toward finding children for families than providing suitably for the children."

Twenty-two states apparently have no specific provision for an investigation of the status of the natural parents of the child, the moral fitness of those who wish to adopt it and the mental and physical condition of the child, according to Judge James Hoge Hicks, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Richmond, Va., who addressed the league at its regional conference.

"We need to gather, study and evaluate the laws dealing with the subject of adoptions," the announcement from the league continues. "They are different in essentials as well as details in every state. Uniformity is probably not desirable, but it is desirable to learn what safeguards are present and what are lacking in these laws."

In states where the laws are unusually helpful and constructive toward the League's purposes, efforts will be concentrated on the improvement of practices, spokesmen said. The education of all those who play a part in the child's adoption—the lawyer, the social worker, the institution head, the physician—will be sought. The league, to which approximately 200 agencies and institutions belong, is a standard and pace-setting unit which is against commercialized adoption and maternity nurseries which fail to safeguard the placement of children. Edwin D. Solenberger is its president.

An important part of the program will be the education of the general public "on the risks and necessary safeguards to adoption which can be given by a well-equipped social agency," an official of the league said. The formation of a strong national committee which would set up practices for the country as a whole is in view. In order to finance the project for research and publicity, the league seeks to raise $25,000 by subscription, to be used for such expense as additional staff, travel and printing.

October Gain of 11 P. C. Shown by Eastern Air

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Eastern Air Lines carried 11,700 passengers in October, a gain of 11 per cent over the same month last year and the heaviest October traffic in the company's history, E. V. Rickenbacker, general manager, reported yesterday.

Airplane revenue miles flown totaled 636,000, an increase of 12 per cent over October last year, while passenger revenue miles numbered 5,054,000, a gain of 24 per cent over last year, according to the company.

Farm Families Warned Of High Interest Debts

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12 (AP)—Dr. Lucile W. Reynolds of the Federal Farm Credit Administration declared Nov. 10 that the Government is seeking to show the farm family "the folly" of high-interest installment buying and is recommending that these families avail themselves of low-interest farm loans.

"The family credit section fully realizes," she said, "that once again the farm family, particularly the one near the big city, is being regarded as a consumption source by the installment houses."

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Trade Treaties Championed By Wallace at Grange Session

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 12 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kan., and Judge John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Penna., pioneers in promoting and sponsoring farm co-operative legislation, were honored today at the co-operative breakfast of the National Grange convention.

Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken, N. Y., chairman of the National Grange executive committee of three, presided.

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 12—Eager to find the common ground upon which the many interests that make up American agriculture can advance together toward the goal of "parity income," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, spent an hour and a half yesterday outlining to the National Grange what he regarded as fundamentals upon which all could agree.

He took the 10-point program which had been put forward the day before by Louis J. Taber, national master of the Grange, and agreed with most of the planks, giving especial approval to the point embodying the ever normal granary idea.

Secretary Wallace questioned only the point, "the American market must be guaranteed to the American farmer" . . . by noting that it implied criticism of the reciprocal treaties.

He defended the Hull treaties with warmth, although he said frankly he did not expect the Grange to change its stand this year or next on the tariff question.

Arriving at 11 o'clock Armistice Day by automobile from Washington, the Secretary was invested with the golden sash which high Grange officials wear, and was introduced as "Brother" Wallace; for he is a member of the order. He is not, however, a dyed-in-the-wool Granger, having been a Farm Bureau member in Iowa first, and it seems hard for him to get the Grange point of view. After his long discussion, many Grangers still appeared unconvinced that they and the Secretary of Agriculture were of the same school of economic thought, although they appreciated his effort to explain his ideas to them.

Farm Control

Most of the disagreement voiced in the corridors after the Secretary's speech was not with his main statements, but with certain explanatory remarks he made. For example, nobody was anything but pleased to hear him plead for parity income for farms. Secretary Wallace said he was giving them ammunition to use when addressing Rotary and Kiwanis clubs. His talk was largely in harmony with Mr. Taber's, but when he discussed how to get parity, he touched on something controversial. One essential, he said, is "a device which involves farm control of surplus with sufficient supervision by the Government to see that the thing works and that it all adds up to the general welfare."

But what the Grange leader called for was "voluntary co-operation, rather than a governmental straightjacket." Here is where there is room for much honest debate. Some Grangers visiting the convention here, more radical in their opposition to federal supervision even than their officers, say they want none at all. One Pennsylvania farmer put his views this way in a lobby conversation:

"A farmer's an independent sort of fellow. He thinks if you leave him alone he'll find a way out. You can't sit in Washington and tell him what to do. What would you think of me if I was to tell you how to write your newspaper?"

Secretary Wallace's endorsement of Mr. Taber's proposal to favor the "family sized farm," with acreage reduction exemptions and graduated soil conservation benefits, was modified by his comment upon the plan.

"We should do all possible to throw the power of the Government on the side of the smaller farms, which are the basis of a stable national government," he said; then added, "but unless you watch carefully, you are likely to run afoul of the 'due process' clause in the Constitution."

Incidentally, Grange people feel strongly that the Constitution should be adhered to faithfully and one plank in Mr. Taber's platform for a farm policy is: "It must be workable and constitutional."

Need of Exports

On a number of points in Mr. Taber's program, Mr. Wallace expressed himself in unqualified agreement; on some he even expanded his endorsement into a plea, as, for example, in approving a long term land use program, flexible enough to serve all sections of the country But on the tariff question he made it plain that he couldn't agree. He said frankly that he did not favor the plank "the American market for the American farmer," because it might mean so many things.

"This is what scares me," he said. "It so easily means another Hawley-Smoot tariff. That was enacted to give the market to the American farmer, but it ended by giving it to labor and industry, also so that there were no more irports, and that means no more exports. But cotton, tobacco, hog, and wheat farmers need exports."

Standing beside Mr. Taber, and occasionally talking directly to him, Secretary Wallace ended by saying he'd like to build a bridge of understanding between "those two fine Christian gentlemen, Secretary Hull and Grange Master Taber," but Mr. Taber shook his head smilingly and indicated that there was a pretty wide river between them. He handed "Brother Wallace" his own statistical study of the reciprocal trade treaties to take back to Secretary Hull.

Another federal official, Albert S. Goss, Commissioner of Federal Land Banks, addressed the Grange. An active member of the organization, "Brother" Goss reported improved credit conditions among farmers, evidenced by a sharp falling off of demands for loans, a drop in the number of foreclosures, and a marked increase in payments on old farm mortgages.

Filling Important Political Posts

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Taking Part in High Affairs of the United States

Upper Left—Miss Marguerite Wells, National League of Women Voters. Left Upper Center—Miss Elizabeth Humes, Trade Commissioner. Right Upper Center—Mrs. J. Isabel Sims, Federal Grand Jury Foreman. Upper Right—Miss A. Viola Smith, Department of Commerce, in Shanghai. Center—Miss Natalie Couch, Police Judge, Grand View, N. Y. Lower Left—Judge Florence L. Allen, United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Lower Left Center—Mary W. Dewson, Social Security Board. Lower Right Center—Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves, United States Senator. Lower Right—Judge Genevieve R. Cline, United States Customs Court

Coming Congress Urged to Reform The Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—A strong move from citizen groups to force through civil service reform is taking shape here prior to the opening of Congress.

The National League of Women Voters, the National Federation of Federal Employees and the National Civil Service Reform League are joining in a concerted effort to obtain immediate action. Personnel recommendations by the Brownlow Committee, partly incorporated in plans for executive reorganization, are one of the reform proposals.

"It is up to Congress to face this issue squarely," declared Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, today. "The entire future of the country is bound up with it.

"The special session of Congress faces no greater responsibility, no more important duty, than enactment into law at the earliest possible opportunity of a measure providing for extension and strengthening of the merit system.

"The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of modernizing the federal personnel administration structure along the basic lines set forth in Title 11 of the President's report on Administrative Management.

"Especially is it clear that the public is utterly fed up with the spoils system.

"On every hand there is evidence of public revulsion against the iniquitous, costly, wasteful system of making appointments to the service on the basis of patronage.

"These facts are recognized more widely now than ever before. It was as a result of such recognition that the President's report was made and legislation drawn to give effect to its constructive proposals which have for their purpose the placing of the public service on a businesslike basis.

"It is unthinkable that Congress at this time will evade its clear duty and responsibility."

Women in Governmental Office Hold Gains and Add Triumphs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Miss Viola Smith, still on the job as trade commissioner in bombarded Shanghai, was selected by the National League of Women Voters as typical of the large number of feminine public servants listed in its 1937 "Survey of Women in Public Office."

Issuing its 15-page catalogue of women holding government jobs, the league explained that it had only attempted to illustrate the wide character of women's responsibilities in public office, since it was no longer possible to report all the posts occupied by women in federal, state and municipal governments.

"We have now gone so far along the road, one might almost venture the statement that there is no type of office that is not, or has not at some time, been held by women," declared Miss Marguerite M. Wells, league president.

Though it pays special attention to headliners whose names are familiar in every household, the league does not overlook the 162,518 women who were working in the federal executive Civil Service at the close of 1936.

There is no question of women's place in the Government, when their positions under federal Civil Service alone total more than 150,000. Twenty-four women have been sent to the Congress of the United States since 1917, the league finds. Seven are serving at the present time.

In the judicial service, two Ohio women, Judge Florence L. Allen and Judge Genevieve R. Cline, have the distinction of occupying the highest judicial posts ever held by women. Miss Allen is judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sixth circuit, and Miss Cline is judge of the United States Customs Court in New York. Within the last year, Miss J. Isabel Sims, of Newark, N. J., was appointed foreman of the federal grand jury in the U. S. District Court in Newark, the first woman to serve in such a capacity in this country; and Miss Natalie Couch was appointed police judge in the town of Grand View, the first woman to hold this position in New York State.

"Miss Smith—and one may pause to be glad she bears that substantial American name—is an excellent illustration of a woman who enters a difficult field, does a good job over a long period of years, and continues to function efficiently through any emergency that arises."

Miss Smith, whose home city is Los Angeles, entered the foreign service of the Department of Commerce in 1920 and was sent to Peiping, where she spent two years before being transferred to Shanghai, her headquarters ever since. The only other woman trade commissioner at the present time is Miss Elizabeth Humes, stationed in Rome, though four women are serving in the foreign service of the State Department—one being Minister to Norway; another, secretary at Brussels; another, vice-consul at Milan, Italy; and still another, consul at Geneva. Women are also serving as assistant trade commissioners in Rio de Janeiro, Guatemala City, Ottawa and Santiago.

Three names added last to the league's list are those of Mary W. Dewson, appointed a member of the Social Security Board; Mrs. Irene Robbins, assistant chief of the foreign buildings division in the State Department; and Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves, appointed to the Senate by her husband, the Governor of Alabama.

Other facts gleaned from the League's survey were these:

The largest number of women's names carried at any time on the rolls of the United States Congress was during the short session of the seventy-first Congress, when nine women were serving as members of the House.

In state legislatures many of the women members are old-timers, holding their places through many re-elections.

A total of 140 women were members of the 1937 state legislatures in 35 states, a gain of 10 per cent over the 1936 record, in contrast to the annual decline in women legislators recorded since 1929.

Politically, the women members line up as follows: Democrats, 79; Republicans, 55; non-partisans, 2; both Republican and Democratic endorsement, 3; independent Republican, 1.

Outstanding in length of service is Miss Eleanor Miller, a Republican, who has been a member of the California House since 1922.

Elizabeth A. Gonzales, of New Mexico, and Goldie Wells, of South Dakota, represent the only states with women serving as Secretaries of State. Myrtle P. Enking of Idaho is the only woman holding the office of State Treasurer at the present time.

One out of 10 county treasurers are women.

Seven states report women serving as justices of the peace.

There are eight women serving as collectors of customs, with salaries ranging from $3000 to $5800.

In only two federal departments, War and Navy, do women hold no positions of importance.

Women are serving as mayors in a number of small cities; but with the exception of Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, who served as Mayor of Seattle, Wash., for one term, women have not been elected heads of the larger cities.

Tammany Found Aiding G. O. P. For New Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Negotiations between the Republican state high command and Tammany Hall for an alliance, to assure control of the constitutional convention which meets in Albany in April, are on here today, according to reports. The aim was said to be the instating of Frederick E. Crane, chief judge of the Court of Appeals and leading Republican, as chairman of the drafters, and Alfred E. Smith, former titular head of the Democratic Party and Tammany anti-Roosevelt Democrat, as vice-chairman.

While the election of Nov. 2 gave the Republicans a comfortable margin of control at the convention, such an affiliation as is now proposed would insure domination of the gathering by the anti-New Deal contingent of both parties and completely repulse the invasion of the so-called "radical" element, which many conservatives view as threatening in the American Labor Party, now an indubitable voice in state and in city affairs.

A new state fiscal system, new provisions for social legislation, legislative reapportionment, reforms of the judicial and penal systems—all such subjects would be certain to bear the impress of the proposed leadership trend, particularly it would leave its hall-mark on the redistricting of the state's legislative units along lines that would guarantee legislative control to the ultra-conservative forces in the Republican and Democratic parties for the next 20 years.

This is the twenty-second year since the State last did any formal constitution making, and the interim not only has been long enough to reverse many old attitudes, but to witness the rise and fall of Mr. Smith as a power in politics.

The last drafting was in November, 1915, when he showed a grasp of state constitutional law that won him highest praise as an authority from a man like the late Elihu Root. That distinction gave impetus to his public career, that then had led him only as far as a Tammany seat in the state Senate The next decade saw him projected to highest place in his party affairs.

Roosevelt Sketches Plans To Spur Private Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—In broad terms President Roosevelt today described his plans for stimulating a private housing boom, with the objective of promoting business expansion, and left the impression that some hitherto undisclosed plan for bringing down interest rates and building costs and enlisting private capital is about to pop like the familiar white rabbit from the White House hat.

The President was reluctant to talk concretely about his plans, perhaps because the scheme may not yet have taken on the solidity of the white rabbit, and he was equally general in discussing his relations with the private utilities.

But he did admit that he has a conference scheduled with utility executives next week, and that he expected they would talk about his viewpoint on lower valuation of properties, thus permitting lower rates to consumers, and in turn opening the way to new investment and new expansion of utility properties. The private utilities of the nation are now assumed to have a backlog of at least $2,500,000,000 in construction which they could engage upon with the opening of an investment market.

New Legislation Needed

The President disclosed for the first time that legislation would be necessary for his new housing program, but said that only a very little bit would be needed. The program, he said, turned on two prime factors:

1. To get private capital to go into housing;
2. To achieve the dual objective of lowering interest costs to homeowners, and lower building costs.

Mr. Roosevelt threw no light at all on the first point, although his conference earlier in the week included a prominent banker and three outstanding industrialists, and was under the general chairmanship of Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board.

As to the second, he laid particular emphasis on high interest rates. For what he described as first, second and third "money" that homebuilders have to secure, they have to pay on the average 8 per cent in the North and 10-12 per cent in the South. These figures include various commissions that builders have to pay, in addition to the stipulated rates on first and second mortgages, and the additional borrowings necessary to carry on building operations.

All Kinds of Housing

The new program, Mr. Roosevelt continued, would include stimulus of all kinds of buildings, but primarily for housing in the lower (not lowest) income groups. It included not only single-dwelling operations, but multiple-dwelling, and apartment houses.

The lag in building operations, the President ascribed to the following factors: High real estate costs, which in turn involved the cost of transportation from outlying locations where land is cheap; the high cost of materials of all kinds; the high cost of labor in some sections; the fact very little has been done by industry to organize for large-scale building.

Mr. Roosevelt particularly emphasized the last point, saying that it was manifestly much more expensive to build houses in units of five than in units of 100. Very little had been done to get contractors, builders, and financial institutions together.

Precisely these groups were represented at this week's White House conference. Mass production of houses, whether by pre-fabrication or more traditional methods, is a subject in which General Electric Company and Sears-Roebuck, both represented at the President's conference, have been actively interested and engaged for several years.

Thus a useful tip of the President's intentions may be derived from the idea of mass-production, or building operations organized from bank to final furnishing of the house, in concerted manner. It would seem that he attempted to persuade the different leaders who conferred with him to work out methods of co-ordinating their various interests.

Significantly, private enterprise is beginning to show interest. The United States Chamber of Commerce is to hold a conference on Nov. 17 and 18 to discuss stimulation of residential building.

The Structural Clay Products Institute, spokesman for brick and tile manufacturers, today announced support of the President's plan to attack business recession through privately-financed construction. The institute advocated a central mortgage bank to be set up by the Federal Government, and reduction of base interest on federal housing loans to a gross of 4½ per cent from the present 6¼ per cent rate. The new housing group which conferred with the President, and is understood to be a continuing committee, was approved by the brick and tile-makers.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Treasury Henry A. Morgenthau's speech was taken as a highly significant official commitment of the Administration to a policy of conciliation with business.

One leading question is whether the Morgenthau speech was a "trial balloon," or whether it was a definite commitment, binding the President to the policy his chief fiscal officer enunciated: "to foster the full application of the driving force of private industry." The answer seems to be that a speech of such grave import, of which Secretary Morgenthau had given several advance notices, can scarcely be less than an Administration commitment.

Then arises the question of application of the new policy, and therefore many difficulties may arise. While Secretary Morgenthau may say: "We want to see capital go into the productive channels of private industry; we want to see private business expand," it may not mean that the Administration is prepared basically to alter policies which have been interpreted as hostile to business.

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Arrest of Soviet Envoys Reported as Purge Spreads

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia's ambassadors to Germany, Turkey and Poland were reported by diplomatic sources today to have been recalled and there were unconfirmed rumors that two of them had been arrested.

The same sources also said that Rudolf Sommer, German consul general at Leningrad, had been recalled by the Berlin Government at Moscow's request.

The rumors that Dr. Constantine Youreneff, Russian ambassador to Berlin, and Mikhail Karski, ambassador to Turkey, had been arrested linked their names with the Government's purge of suspected enemies within Soviet ranks. The ambassador to Poland is Y. H. Davtian.

Many Germans Arrested

In connection with Consul General Sommer's reported return to Berlin it was recalled that more than 400 Germans had been arrested in Russia in recent months in a drive against suspected spies. These included two declared by Soviet authorities to be agents of Gestapo, the German secret police, who were taken into custody last month.

The purge, meanwhile, seemed to be continuing unabated. Fourteen more executions were reported by the provincial press, including 10 persons in Kazakhstan who were accused of nationalist tendencies, and four charged with spoiling grain in the Vladivostok region.

More Purge Victims

Three prominent Soviet figures are reported among foreign circles to be the latest victims of Government disfavor.

Removal of Wilhelm A. Kurtz, director-general of Intourist, official Soviet tourist agency with offices in principal cities abroad, is confirmed by his office. Foreign acquaintances heard that he was arrested early in November after his apartment was raided, but—as in a majority of cases—official confirmation was lacking.

Foreign diplomats said the others are A. N. Tupoleff, designer of Soviet airplanes, and Yacov Yakovleff, active in the Soviet peasant collectivization program several years ago.

Berlin and Soviet Silent on Recall Of Russian Ambassador

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (AP)—Both the Soviet Embassy and the German Foreign Office said today they could neither affirm nor deny Moscow rumors that Dr. Constantine Youreneff, Russian Ambassador to Berlin, had been arrested in Russia.

Correspondents of Russian newspapers insisted, however, Dr. Youreneff would return to his Berlin post early in December.

Dr. Youreneff left Berlin about six weeks ago. He had taken the Berlin post July 21 when Reichsführer Hitler took the unusual step of receiving him at Berchtesgaden, Herr Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat, where the envoy presented his credentials.

Herr Hitler was on a vacation at the time. Ambassadors, under such circumstances, usually must wait until he returns to Berlin.

Dr. Youreneff was an "Old Bolshevik." He was a member of the party since 1905 and was frequently arrested and exiled. He was one of the organizers of the Red cavalry and took part in the civil war as a member of the military revolutionary councils on the eastern and western fronts.

He was appointed Commissar of Public Works in 1917 and worked to restore normal railway operation in Russia. In 1924 he was named ambassador to Italy and to Japan where he served from 1933 until this year when he was recalled and assigned to Berlin.

Whatever hopes either Russia or Germany might have had for betterment of their relations had been dampened by developments in Spain, Czechoslovakia and China. In the German view, Russian influences were responsible for conflict or ill feeling in those countries.

New Farm Units Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—Construction of 470 farmstead units for low-income farm tenants in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi has been started by the Farm Security Administration. Contracts are being let to private contractors.

Plans call for construction of 262 of the units in Arkansas, 169 in Mississippi and 39 in Louisiana. Each unit will consist of a modern but inexpensive four to six-room house, bern, well, chicken house, hog house, and other out-buildings.

The farmsteads are being built on tracts which were purchased by the Resettlement Administration in the three states during the past year for the purpose of making home ownership opportunities available to farm tenant families.

Each unit occupies approximately 45 acres of highly productive land, usually located in the delta sections. Some of the lands in the various tracts will be farmed for the first time when tenant families are located on the units. Cost of each unit is estimated at $2000.

To finance the farmstead, the occupant executes his note covering the cost of both land and improvements, securing it with a first mortgage. He is allowed to repay the note in annual installments extending over as long as 40 years at 3 per cent interest.

Farmers to whom these loans are being made are of the low-income group of tenants in the three states, particularly in the cotton producing areas, who have displayed unusual qualifications for succeeding in home ownership.

In qualifying for the loan, the tenant farmer agrees to carry out a long-range program of farm and home management, embracing production of food for the family, feed for the livestock, soil improvement and diversification. The FSA will furnish supervisory assistance in carrying out this program.

The homes and other buildings being constructed are similar to those in the Dyess Farm Colony, near Jonesboro, the first government colonization project constructed in the South, where nearly 500 farm families are now living. Results of the Dyess Colony experiment, now past its third year of operation, are being used by the FSA in planning the new units being constructed in this area.

The farmstead units now under construction are slightly larger than the average farm unit in the Dyess Colony, but the same type of buildings and farm planning programs are noticeable.

Practically all of the new units now being built differ greatly, however, from the Dyess Colony, near here, and the colonization project near Tupelo, Miss., in size. The new units are being built in small colonies of less than 20, although several projects have nearly 100 homes on them.

A Negro colonization project for low-income tenant families is under construction at Helena. Ninety-one farmstead units will be constructed. At Crichler, Ark., 49 trim little farmstead units will be constructed on a 3016-acre plantation tract. In December, 1936, the Resettlement Administration paid $106,500 for the tract.

Want Jefferson Davis

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12 (AP)—The United Daughters of the Confederacy voted unanimously today to request authorities to place the names of Confederate heroes in the Government amphitheater at Arlington Cemetery unless the name of President Jefferson Davis be included.

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Demands for Chaco Accord Increase in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Appeals are being made for a united attempt to dispel the atmosphere of lassitude that has enveloped the Chaco peace conference in Buenos Aires, Arg. It seems incomprehensible to many South Americans that, after two years of sessions, a formula satisfying both ex-belligerents has still to be discovered.

A resumption of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay can be discounted, but maintenance of an armistice front, nominal as it may be, with the presence of a neutral military commission and recurring frontier incidents, is disturbing to South America.

Continual changes in the governments of Paraguay and Bolivia have encouraged procrastination, but there are many who argue a firmer attitude on the part of the mediating powers—the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Peru—would be more fruitful, especially as both ex-belligerents repeatedly have promised to accept the conference resolutions.

Good Will Displayed

On the other hand, any suggestion of dictation might banish the good will that invariably has been shown in the Buenos Aires discussions and this, perhaps, is considered more valuable than any swift-moving drama. Work was delayed by internal dissensions in Paraguay, especially affecting the "Colorado" Party, which prevented appointment of a national delegate to the conference. Another unfortunate incident came when two neutral observers were detained illegally in Asuncion, Paraguay.

Paraguay holds the diplomatic settlement must conform territorially to armistice geography, which means, in plain language, that its military triumph must be rewarded. Bolivia claims the ultimate settlement must disregard all military considerations. The main point is that all American powers are pledged not to recognize territorial changes which are not freely and peaceably negotiated. It is on this established American international law that mediating powers are being asked to take a bold stand.

Another Aspect

Another aspect of the problem has called lately for serious attention. It can be stated—without reflecting any responsibility for past delays—that the ultimate progress and fate of the conference intimately affects the prestige of its president, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of Argentina. He was a strong advocate of the conference; it functions in Buenos Aires; he presides over it. He is in a position to take a bold lead when negotiations have advanced sufficiently.

Many southern commentators are convinced the time for action is at hand, but they point regretfully to reports that Señor Saavedra Lamas will abandon his post next February when President-elect Ortiz takes over from President Justo. There appears to be no political necessity for this change, as the Ortiz presidency generally is considered as a continuation of the Justo regime. It is stated, however, that another prominent personality will assume charge of Argentine external policy when the change occurs.

Demand for Peace

It is hoped in the chancelleries that Señor Saavedra Lamas will find a solution of the Chaco problem. It is suggested that, if a ministerial change is unavoidable, Señor Saavedra Lamas should carry on as president of the peace conference until a full Chaco settlement is reached.

Meantime, despite delays, nearly every southern statesman and writer continues to express faith in the eventual success of the conference. The continent wants peace and demands peace. It appears to be unanimous in the conviction that the best means of procuring it lie in the conference.

Britain Proposes State Operation Of All Coal Mines

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Government proposed today that the British coal mining industry be operated by the State.

Private operators would be bought out at a cost of $332,250,000, under the terms of a Government bill published today and to be submitted to Parliament.

A new coal commission would be established to replace the present Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, and any new coal discoveries automatically would come under commission jurisdiction.

The work of assessing mines and reimbursing present owners would take until July 1, 1942, whereupon the Government would assume full title. There are 4300 private coal mine owners now.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—By a strange paradox one of the most socialistic moves ever launched in Britain has been effected by a Government almost completely dominated by the Conservatives. After preliminary legislation providing for the registration of all coal royalties the Nationalist Ministry now comes forward with its "Coal Bill," by which it proposes to assume ownership of all the coal in the country.

A long process of assessment, lasting three or four years, will be entered upon on Jan. 1, according to provisions of the bill, a commission being named by the Government to carry out the work.

The whole undertaking has been simplified by the passing last July of the Registration of Ownership Act by which a complete survey of the properties to be taken over was set on foot, and by the agreement on the sum total purchase price of £66,450,000 for all mining royalties. This amount is to be raised by loan and the various awards will have to be kept within that figure.

Purchase Price Cut

The royalty owners, the largest of whom are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and certain noblemen like the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Bute, Viscount Tredegar and the Duke of Northumberland, had at first put the purchase figure at £150,000,000. However, the tribunal appointed early in the year to set an equitable figure reduced this to the above amount, which is based on an estimated average net annual income from royalties of £4,430,000. The royalty owners will be given a period of 15 years' purchase.

An important part of the new bill is in the instructions to the commission to reduce the number of coal-mining undertakings. This measure has been considered long overdue in view of the large number of unprofitable and overworked mines in the country. Many mines in the Midlands and North, as well as in South Wales, have been worked for so many years that further work on the seams can only be carried on adequately by the help of new machinery, which it would be unprofitable to install.

Causes of Problem

The unsatisfactory condition of Britain's coal industry is due partly to these unprofitable mines and partly to the drop in coal prices through the expansion of the oil industry and the great post-war slump, which robbed Britain's great staple export trade of many of its best customers.

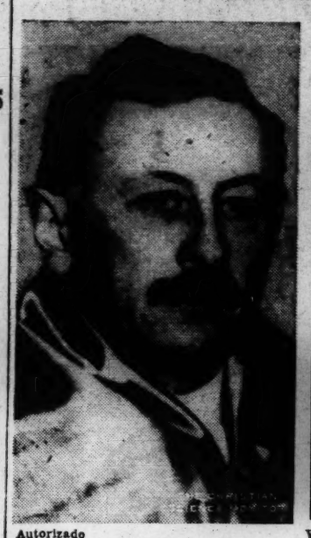
Added to the price drop was the introduction of labor-saving devices in many of the coal fields which turned large numbers of miners out of work and contributed to form one of Britain's most serious problems in the so-called depressed areas.

In order to render the change-over provided for by the bill as smooth as possible, the measure provides for the extension until 1942 of those coal-marketing schemes the authorization of which expires this year. July 1, 1942, is proposed as the vesting date. Existing royalties would continue until that time.

British Writer War Victim

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Pembroke Stephens, the British correspondent killed in Shanghai yesterday, had flown 9500 miles from London to Hong Kong in August to reach the Chinese war zone. He had just spent a year covering the Spanish civil war. Before entering newspaper work he had practiced law, worked in the movies and as an official in the League of Nations Secretariat.

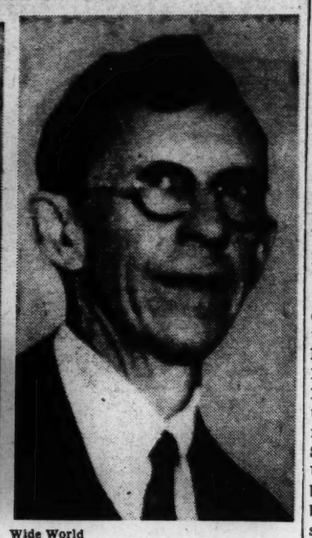
Nobel Prize Winners



Autorizado

Prof. Paul Karrer

Of Zurich, Switz., Honored for His Work in Chemistry



Wide World

Clinton J. Davisson

Of the Bell Laboratories in New York City, Who Shared in Award for Physics

Nobel Prizes Go To U. S., England And Switzerland

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (AP)—Natural scientists in the United States, England and Switzerland were announced yesterday as winners of Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry.

The physics award was shared by Clinton J. Davisson of New York and Dr. George P. Thomson of London for their research in electronic interference.

Prof. Walter N. Haworth of Birmingham, Eng., and Prof. Paul Karrer of Zurich, Switz., divided the chemistry prize for studies of carbohydrates and vitamins.

Mr. Davisson is a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. He won the Comstock prize of the National Academy of Science in 1928. He proved the theory that electrons, projected upon a nickel reflector, travel in a wave motion.

This theory was advanced in 1924 by Prince Louis Victor de Broglie of France. In 1929 he received the Nobel prize for the theory.

Electrons "Bounce"

The experiments of Mr. Davisson and his collaborator, Dr. L. H. Germer, showed that the stream of electrons, upon hitting the nickel reflector, "bounced" at constantly changing angles, proving the wave motion theory.

Before the de Broglie theory was advanced, it was believed electrons streaming upon a reflector would be diverted always at the same angle. How the electrons can have a wave motion is still a mystery, but the paradox is accepted as a fact.

Mr. Davisson was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1908 and received his doctor's degree at Princeton University in 1911. This year, he received an honorary degree, doctor of science, from Purdue University.

Dr. Thomson is a professor of physics at the Imperial College of Science in London. Professor Haworth is director of the department of chemstry at the University of Birmingham. Professor Karrer is professor of chemistry at the University of Zurich.

French Novelist Honored

It was announced earlier that Roger Martin Du Gard, French author of "Les Thibaults," a series of novels on family life in France, was awarded the 1937 Nobel prize for literature.

The Nobel prizes are worth approximately $40,000 each. They were instituted by Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish research scientist, who is 1896, left an estate of $9,000,000. The will of the inventor of dynamite provided that the interest on his wealth should be distributed annually in awards to those considered to have contributed most to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year. The prizes are for literature, physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology and for contributions to the cause of peace.

Greece to Move Armenians From Refugee Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Greek Government has decided to remove Armenian refugee camps from the vicinity of this city, it was announced recently. The camps form a sharp contrast to the capital, and lessen its beauty as a tourist center.

The Nansen International Office for Refugees in Geneva has taken up the matter with Greek authorities and the Armenian General Benevolent Union in an effort to find a solution for the problem. Some uncertainty arises from the fact that the Nansen Office is now to be replaced by another organization, whose constitution has not yet been determined, but it is hoped that funds can be raised to meet this need.

Recently an officer from Geneva, Corony Bey, and the Nansen representative at Athens, A. Kotelnikov, had a conference with the Armenian refugee representatives, to discuss the possibilities of resettling the refugees in new camps. According to the plan evolved, the land for the camps is to be given by the Greek Government; and the Nansen Office, the Armenian General Benevolent Union, and the refugees themselves will raise the funds necessary for the construction of the new settlement.

15,000 in Camps

There are estimated to be more than 30,000 Armenian refugees in Greece, and half of them, or about 3000 families, are living in the camps which are to be moved. A sum of $600,000 is necessary to carry out the whole scheme, but as the funds are not available immediately, the more needy camps are to be moved first.

Accommodations are to be made for 400 families, taken from the poorer class of refugee. The houses are planned for one, two, and three-room apartments, with a garden in front. The cost for each house is to be about $200, or a total sum of $80,000 for the 400 houses.

Some refugees are to be received into Armenia according to the number of houses that can be built there through funds provided by people or organizations outside the country.

Russian Refugees

The situation of the Russian refugees in Greece is a little better than that of the Armenians. The Russian refugees have been in this country since 1920. Then they numbered 6000, but now they have dwindled to 1500.

They are not living in camps, but are scattered all over the country. They are located mainly in Athens and Piraeus, and 200 live in a small camp in Thessaloniki. It is through the help of the Nansen Office that these Cossacks are settled in houses of their own, the land being offered by the Greek Government.

Unlike the Armenian refugees, who maintain their own schools, churches, and various cultural and philanthropic organizations, they have made no particular effort to retain their national individuality. Their children attend American, French, and German schools, and consequently are rapidly being assimilated by the native element.

500 M. P. H. in Planes Forecast

LONDON (AP)—Britain's hopes of regaining the air speed record have been intensified by Sir Malcolm Campbell's success with a speedboat powered with airplane-type engine.

Prominent British aircraft manufacturers are confident that machines could be built which could, at a conservative estimate, touch 500 miles per hour.

There has been quick agreement with Sir Malcolm's statement that British motors are capable of breaking all speed records, in the air especially.

"We agree with Sir Malcolm," declared an official of the aero department of Rolls Royce, Ltd., "and we would like to see the record held in this country. But we feel it is much too big a thing for a private firm to go after, and that it is a question for the Air Ministry.

"The machines could be provided—not immediately, perhaps, but they could definitely be built. Every extra mile per hour on top of the existing Italian record of 440 miles per hour needs enormous horse power, but we could beat that figure all right."

An official of Percival Aircraft stated: "I certainly think we could beat the record, and I think that putting 500 m.p.h. as a possible figure is a conservative estimate."

At the same time Mr. Oswald Short, renowned airplane designer, is credited with a firm belief that trans-Atlantic flying boats, weighing 150 tons, with 150 passengers, will soon be building. These flying boats would be powered, it is pointed out, with four motors of 6000 horsepower each as compared with the 1500 horsepower of the largest commercial airplane motor now built. The Empire flying boats now being constructed weigh 19 tons and carry 26 passengers.

World Crisis Laid To U. S. 'Isolation'

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (CP)—World chaos "is primarily due to the absence of the United States at Geneva," Senator Raoul Dandurand, Canada's senior delegate to the League of Nations and this country's representative at the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, wrote to the League of Nations Society in Canada some days ago.

"Will the American conscience awake before it is too late?" the Senator asked. "The sands are ebbing."

The letter was read at a dinner where Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and most of his Cabinet heard J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, outline the League's work. The Minister declared the League was ineffective as an agency of defense against aggression. A better guarantee of peace, he said, was a strongly armed United Kingdom.

Avalanche in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi today reported that an avalanche was believed to have buried more than 500 persons alive when it engulfed Tsumagoi, a small mining town. Melting snow on the slopes of Mt. Komenashi was said to have caused the avalanche.

Japanese Shut Brussels Door To Mediation

(Continued from Page 1)

that "there might be interesting developments in Washington which would vitally affect the conference by indicating one way or other the present tempo of public opinion in the United States."

Meanwhile the Japanese reply—couched in terms closely paralleling the exclusive statement made to the Monitor Wednesday by Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador at Brussels—has served to focus attention on Japan's "trial balloon" recommending conciliation in the Sino-Japanese conflict by the United States and more particularly by Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador at Tokyo. Some such scheme is believed here to be referred to in the passage of the Japanese note expressing hope that powers would now judge Japan's stand "on consonance with the realities of the situation."

Mr. Kurusu in commenting on first reports received here on the Japanese reply again suggested today that "a satisfactory settlement fully protecting America's interests in the Far East could perhaps best be brought about through the good offices of Mr. Grew and Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador in Nanking, both of whom are exceptionally able diplomats fully conversant with the realities of Japan's problem in China."

Japanese proposals of American mediation are viewed in some quarters here as a maneuver intended to win the United States away from concentration on the Brussels parley's essential task of supporting a peaceful solution in strict accordance with the provisions of the Nine-Power Pact.

Unacceptable to Washington

The Japanese suggestion that Mr. Grew would be "acceptable" was formally communicated a few days ago to Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Brussels, by Mr. Kurusu, it was learned today.

In American diplomatic circles, however, the suggestion that Japan would welcome mediation by the United States was characterized as "absolutely unacceptable" to Washington.

It is pointed out that not only would individual mediation need approval of the other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty, but that neither the United States nor any other single power is likely to want to take on such a formidable task alone.

An alternative proposal which found favor in some quarters, which feel that the main thing with Oriental countries is to find a face-saving formula, was that Mr. Grew and the British Ambassador to China might handle the matter jointly. But even this is not considered very seriously here, at least for the present.

Nevertheless, it is considered highly significant that China, following a series of consultations between Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Davis, has announced her continued willingness to accept mediation even if Japan's reply to the conference's conciliation offer was rejected.

Separate U. S. Action Favored by Japanese

By the Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12—An authoritative Japanese source declared today that the United States, acting for itself, still had "a ticket of entry" to discuss Far Eastern peace with Japan, despite Tokyo's refusal of the Brussels conference mediation appeal.

This source said that the United States Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, could always approach the Japanese Foreign Office to discuss the Chinese-Japanese conflict from the standpoint of heavy American interests involved.

The statement bore out in a general way the attitude Japan disclosed before the opening of the conference here, called under the Nine-Power Pact regarding China's territorial integrity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull refused comment today on the statement of a Japanese source in Brussels that the way still was open for the United States to discuss independently the Far Eastern situation with Japan. There was no indication in other authoritative quarters here that the United States planned any move outside the Brussels conference.

Chinese Hope to Continue Peace Talks at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12 (AP)—Proposal by China's Dr. Wellington Koo for "moral, diplomatic and economic restraint" of aggression excited comment today among Far Eastern peace conferees as Japan refused again to enter the negotiations at Brussels.

Some diplomatic quarters believed that Dr. Koo's suggestion—made in an Armistice Day broadcast to the United States—might have been inspired, inasmuch as it followed a lengthy talk with the chief delegates of the United States, Britain and France.

The Chinese delegation, headed by Dr. Koo, announced only that the Chinese had assured Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos that China was still willing to discuss peace, even in event of Japanese refusal of the conference's latest overture.

The suggestion of Dr. Koo was for restraint by "peace-loving nations" but without recourse to force.

The delegation's spokesman declined to embellish the proposal, but, borrowing a term from President Roosevelt's Chicago address against aggressor nations, he said in some respects execution of the plan would resemble a "quarantine."

Japan Declines Brussels Bid On Ground of Pre-Judging

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Japan's note, refusing for the second time to discuss settlement of the Far East conflict, was handed today to Baron Albert de Bassompierre, Belgian Ambassador to Tokyo. It says:

"While the Imperial Government note that the opinion of participating powers is the result of careful consideration," the note said, "the Imperial Government regret that this opinion is insufficient to persuade them to modify the views and policy clearly expressed in their answer (to the first invitation) dated Oct. 27.

Blame Placed on China

"The participating powers state they would be prepared to designate representatives of a small number of powers for an exchange of views with representatives of Japan within the scope of the Nine-Power Treaty and in conformity with its provisions. However, the Imperial Government adhere firmly to the view that their present action, being one of self-defense forced upon Japan by China's challenge, lies outside the scope of the treaty and that there is no room for discussion of the question of its application.

"It certainly is impossible for them (the Government) to accept an invitation to a conference convened in accordance with stipulations of that treaty after Japan has been accused of violating its terms.

"Since the present affair originated from special conditions in East Asia, the most just and equitable solution can be reached through direct negotiations between the two parties directly and immediately interested.

Guarantee of Alien Rights

"The Imperial Government is firmly convinced that any attempt at negotiation within the framework of a collective organ such as the present conference would only arouse popular feeling in both countries and hinder a satisfactory solution. The Imperial Government would be glad if the powers, appreciating this view, should contribute toward stabilization in Eastern Asia in a manner consonant with the realities of the situation.

"The participating powers state all powers having interests in the Far East are affected by the present hostilities and that the whole world views with apprehension the repercussions of these hostilities on the peace and security of members of the family of nations.

"The Imperial Government desire to point out that, as has been made clear by Japan's successive declarations, they are doing everything in their power to respect the rights and interests of foreign powers in China and that they have the deepest concern for a firm establishment of peace in Eastern Asia through satisfactory conclusion of the present affair."

Mediation by Germany Gets Added Impetus

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (AP)—The idea of German mediation of the Far Eastern conflict, although still in the embryonic stage, was given new impetus yesterday by the movements of Japanese and Chinese officers.

Lieut.-Col. Tan Takahashi, described as a "member of the Japanese general staff at present traveling in Europe," departed for "southern Germany."

Chinese General Pa Li-tsiang returned to Berlin from Brussels, site of the conference on the Chinese-Japanese conflict called under the Nine-Power Treaty.

"Southern Germany" is the term often used to mean Munich or Berchtesgaden, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Bavarian retreat.

Colonel Takahashi expected to visit Herr Hitler at either of these places.

(A source close to the Reich Chancellery reported Nov. 4 that Chancellor Hitler expected to become the umpire in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.)

World Radio Plea for Peace

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—A world-wide Armistice day plea for peace among nations was broadcast yesterday from New York and five European cities — London, Paris, Brussels, Geneva and Budapest—under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the organization, speaking from here, said in part:

"An organized family of nations must come into being to protect the moral standards of . . . nations and through an international police to do for the world's order precisely what the municipal police does for the order of the neighborhood. To call this police work war is a flat contradiction in terms. It is the instrumentality for the rule of law, and to the rule of law there is absolutely no alternative but the rule of force."

From London the Marquis of Lothian, member of the British Liberal party, said "peace depends upon the existence of government and law. War continues to plague mankind because there is no such thing as government or law in the world as a whole."

From Dr. William E. Rappard, rector of the University of Geneva and member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, came an assertion that "if all men in authority everywhere wished to maintain peace as wholeheartedly as most of them profess, peace would be secure."

Other speakers were V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France; Count Paul Teleki, former Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signora Martherita Sarfatti, Italian novelist. Said Signora Sarfatti: "The average American man in the street from his happy aloofness cannot understand the nature and extent of our troubles (in Europe)."

Mine Workers Union Claims D. A. R. Insult

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The United Mine Workers, holding aloft the banner of their own patriotism, cried "insult" today at the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Thus there threatened to develop anew a controversy over a D. A. R. denial of A. U. M. W. request for permission to hold its 1937 convention in Constitutional Hall here.

The request was made—and denied—many weeks ago. Subsequently Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the miners, said the convention would meet in a theater. He claimed Constitution Hall had been obtained but the D. A. R. had cancelled the contract.

The hall manager, Fred E. Hand, said "prior commitments" had forced him to refuse the request when first it was made and that Mr. Kennedy "never had an option."

In its leading article today the United Mine Workers journal scoffed at this explanation as "merely a subterfuge to hide the real reason," and said the refusal must be considered an "insult" to labor.

Basque Children Leaving England

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—One hundred and sixty Basque children, whom Great Britain rescued from war in northern Spain, started back for their homeland today.

The first contingent to be repatriated out of 4000 boys and girls who had been given refuge in England, they entrained at Victoria station for the start of the land and water journey to territory now under Spanish insurgent sway.

"They were all terribly sorry to go back," said Mrs. Leah Manning, a member of the National Joint Committee for Basque children.

"Many of the boys threatened to throw themselves in the sea rather than return to Bilbao. It took three of us to bring one little girl to the station.

"They are more afraid of insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's rule than Franco's bombs. We have had forms stating that relatives of the children want them back, but in many cases I don't feel sure the parents are still alive."

Jacksonville Employees Ordered to Salute Flag

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 12 (AP)—The City Commission announces that every municipal employee must salute the United States flag and sign a declaration of allegiance to the National Government or be discharged without recourse to any form of civil service appeal.

Name Garvan's Successor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer of Wilmington, Del., was elected to succeed Francis P. Garvan as president of the United States Institute for Textile Research today at the institute's annual meeting. Dr. Killheffer is a former president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

King Boris Starts Home

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — King Boris of Bulgaria, accompanied by Queen Ioanna and their small daughter, Princess Marie Louise, started for home today after a week's visit in London. They planned to stop at Calais, France, before proceeding to Sofia.

Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

Cheese is still permitted, apparently on the ground that few Japanese eat it and that the foreigners who buy it will have paid for their yen with foreign exchange anyway. Coffee is also exempted because many Japanese abroad, especially in Brazil, are engaged in cultivation of this plant. Moreover, Japan desires to keep on good commercial terms with the largest coffee exporter, Brazil, which is regarded as a hopeful source of raw cotton.

The total estimated savings on all these prohibitions are not very impressive, amounting to only 35,000,000 yen, or about $10,000,000 annually. It is hoped to achieve much greater economy by limiting imports of cotton and wool, on which Japan last year spent approximately 1,000,000,000 yen. It was first intended to reduce cotton purchases by 10 per cent and wool buying by 30 per cent; but now it has apparently been decided to double these figures, so that 280,000,000 yen in foreign exchange will be saved.

This economy will be of doubtful benefit unless full supplies of cotton and wool can be insured for industries working for the export market. Efforts will be made to achieve this end, so that the full burden of the limitation will fall on the Japanese consumer, whose clothing will be made of mixtures of cotton and wool fabrics with staple fiber, to be manufactured out of woodpulp.

Almost every day brings news of some curious wartime economy. The 26,000 employees of the Finance Ministry, following the lead of the Vice-Minister of Finance, have resolved to buy no new suits for the duration of the war. The carnivorous animals in the Tokyo Zoo are also being called on to do their bit in the campaign for national economy. Two experts at this institution have substituted sardines and vegetables for the horse flesh which was formerly the main item on the bill of fare of a wolf and are now giving the two lions fish as a partial substitute for meat.

There is no indication how long the present restrictions will be in force. No relaxation is likely while large-scale hostilities are in progress and even after the end of the fighting economic stringency will probably remain. Foreigners may begin to go on shopping excursions to Shanghai or even to Hong Kong when the full rigor of the prohibitions is felt and when conditions in China become more favorable to journeys of pleasure.

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Oslo Group Furthers Economic Co-operation

How that enterprising trade and security combination of democratic nations known as the "Oslo group" arose during the world depression of 1930, and since has been recognized as one of the most flourishing of regional groupings, is described by the Financial Editor of the Monitor after a visit to Oslo and other Scandinavian centers in which he was able to interview those mainly responsible for the agreement. This article is the fifth in a series of seven on Scandinavia.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Here I am in the city where the first Oslo convention was born.

"Oslo," is a trade policy designation for the Scandinavian and the Low countries. Specifically they are Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark on the one side and the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg on the other. These countries, containing over 30,000,000 people, have exchanged sundry tariff understandings as a group. Most of the favors are exclusive in that they do not apply to nations outside the group.

The date of birth of the convention was 1930.

The idea back of the regional pact grew out of the failure of conferences at Geneva to bring about economic disarmament on a world scale. Scandinavia is dependent upon foreign trade. It was the recognition of its influence upon their economies that persuaded them that they had a common interest, overriding even their mutually competitive interests, in doing what they could to insure tolerable freedom of movement for trade. In this high emprise they enlisted the Low Countries as allies.

Important Trade Factors

The support that Scandinavia could extend to economic liberation is no mean support. The Oslo states account for more than 10 per cent of the world trade. Great Britain is at the top of the list, with 14 per cent; while the United States' share is 10 per cent. Thus the three groups represent more than a third of world trade. So that together the three groups could easily revive a world economic system based upon equality of treatment.

The key to such a change, as "Oslo" sees it, rests upon the United States and the United Kingdom. The United States is willing. But, unfortunately, for the purpose of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, Britain has gone in for exclusiveness in its trade relations, as in the Empire preferences. Till the two leading trading nations come together the motto in Oslo is "Let us look to ourselves." Says Foreign Minister R. J. Sandler of Sweden, quite frankly, "A more modest plan suits the Swedish Government better than a constructive world policy."

Tariff Leveller

As a tariff leveller the first Oslo convention in 1930 did not accomplish much. There was no frontal attack on the tariff problem. Such as Mr. Hull's initiative is. The convention was more a kind of rearguard defense action on a regional scale. Two articles contain the pith of the convention:

1. That each country binds itself to give to its fellow-signatories at least 15 days notice of an increase in customs duties.

2. The signatories are given the right to propose modifications of such an increase.

Perhaps these articles do not seem very important as practical measures. But, remembering how the foreign protests over the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 were regarded, they are extremely significant. Here were nations avowing that there was a qualification upon the sovereign right of a nation to fix its own tariffs. It was a standstill agreement on economic nationalism.

Unity in Diversity

It seems to me, moreover, that the convention did a great deal for the Scandinavian idea. Hitherto Scandinavia has been more or less of a geographical expression, and a vague one at that. And it is as vast as it is vague. If you were able to pull the long belt of Sweden half around, so that the southern tip became the northern limit, the country would stretch southward as far as Rome. For Sweden, as well as Finland and Norway, extends a considerable distance into the North Polar circle. In these great areas there are only 16,400,000 people, or about a third of Britain's population. Yet these widely scattered peoples have their own unity in diversity, and it is in no particular more evident than in their economic attachment. This is what the Oslo Convention sought to sustain.

The Convention, however, could not withstand the blizzard that broke over the world soon after the agreement was signed. Within a week the world was launched upon its annus terribilis, as Arnold Toynbee calls 1931. In that year Great Britain left the gold standard. The Oslo nations had to follow suit, thus being cast adrift on separated monetary systems. Eventually they came together again in a common attachment to the pound sterling in place of gold.

Oslo Group Splits

But Belgium and Holland stuck to gold. Thus they were members of a monetary group led by France called the gold bloc, while their fellow signatories in the Oslo convention belonged to another monetary world, led by Britain, called Sterlingaria. Tariff obstructions were hastily thrown up by the adherents of the gold standard against Sterlingaria. Specifically, Holland and Belgium were compelled to introduce import restrictions which had not come within the four corners of the Oslo agreement. They applied to Scandinavia as well as others. In this capital they were felt by the fisheries particularly.

"Oslo," in short, had split asunder. And the Oslo convention, in the words of a Swede, had therefore to be drydocked.

In Scandinavia, however, the freer trade sentiment could not be altogether overlaid. There is too vivid an appreciation of its role as the safeguard of democratic institutions. Moreover, prosperity, in the view of some Swedish experts, has reached its limits of expansibility without more foreign trade. This prosperity is evident in at least three of the Oslo states—Sweden, Norway and Finland. No leader with whom I talked in these countries failed to mention foreign trade as the causa causans. In spite of world restrictions, Scandinavian foreign trade has recovered the most, the reason being that Scandinavia exports just the materials required for rehousing and rearmament, the two chief explanations of the revival of British imports. If foreign trade accounts for Scandinavian prosperity, more foreign trade would increase prosperity.

Oslo Group Revived

It was therefore with relief that the Scandinavians hailed the revival of the Oslo idea early this year by Hendrik Colijn, the Dutch Premier, one of the world's leading protagonists for freer world trade. By this time both the Netherlands and Belgium had left the old gold standard.

Again the Oslo states assembled, this time at the Hague, and produced the second Oslo convention, dated June 15. Again it was defensive rather than offensive—a sort of standstill agreement in economic mobilization. The crisis restrictions on trade introduced by Belgium and Holland while they were on the old gold standard and Scandinavia remained in another monetary camp were abandoned in Oslo's inter-relations. Lists of duties were exchanged in which there will be no change. In regard to other items, the agreement endowed the signatories anew with the privilege of protesting against any change. And, in guarding against another economic blizzard, the states make room for the usual escape clause.

Economic Release

"As a measure of economic release," commented Anders Orne, Sweden's perennial delegate to international economic conferences, "it will be tested when bad times come. At present it is only a gesture." As Mr. Orne pointed out, it did nothing to lead Denmark back to economic neighborliness. That country, in spite of the Oslo pact, still seems to be on the way to a closed economy, as is explained in another article.

How Secretary Cordell Hull's crusade against world trade barriers squares with Oslo is a question that naturally arises at the present juncture.

Before I left the United States I had a talk with Secretary Hull and asked this question. In reply he used a homely illustration: "Suppose I want to go to San Francisco. On the train called the Oslo Convention I should be dropped off at Chicago. But I want to go to San Francisco and that is where my train would take me."

To explain: the Hull and the Oslo policies both represent attacks on the problem of reviving world trade, but the Hull policy is unlimited, while the Oslo policy is limited.

The Oslo plan, so called after this city of its birth, is limited in several senses. But, in differentiating it from the Hull policy, the limitation I have in mind refers to the region of application.

World Wide Policy

Secretary Hull's policy, on the contrary, is multilateral, world-wide. Attached to every one of his trade agreements is a clause providing for the automatic extension to the entire world (barring only those nations that discriminate against the United States) of the tariff favors thus exchanged. Thus the Hull policy is the antithesis of exclusiveness, national or regional.

Non-exclusiveness in commercial relations is called unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. The theory back of such treatment is familiar in the world of sport, being the theory of a free field and no favor. Such a safeguard would re-establish the civilized rule of non-discrimination in world-trading, in place of the existing jungle methods, whereby nations are nowadays engaged in negotiating exclusive "swaps."

World trade, in Mr. Hull's opinion, can be revived along no other route than the route of equality of treatment.

But Secretary Hull in striving for his objective does not rule out even modest endeavors such as those of the Oslo countries which would lead the world away from economic nationalism. At least regionalism is not as bad as nationalism in economic relations. Indeed he welcomes regional efforts as means to his end. There is a clause in the Pan American accords signed last year at Montevideo which makes allowance for regional understandings like the Oslo understanding. The American nations in those accords agreed not to insist upon sharing the benefits accorded by the Oslo nations among themselves in cases where their most-favored-nation treaties would entitle them to those benefits.

All, therefore, that Secretary Hull meant by the above illustration was that the authors of the Oslo pact should realize that regionalism is not an end in itself—that it should not be permanently exclusive. It must be regarded as a step to universalism.

Builders of the Oslo Group

Emberettiget; Wide World; American-Swedish News Exchange; Courtesy, Norwegian State Railways

A Step in Economic Co-operation

Top, Left to Right: Thorvald Stauning, Premier of Denmark; Paul van Zeeland, Former Premier of Belgium; Herlvdan Koht, Foreign Minister of Norway; Richard G. Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden; Rudolph Holsti, Foreign Minister of Finland.

Inset Below: Dr. Hendryk Colijn, Premier of the Netherlands
Below: Docks and Harbor at Oslo

Selfridge, 'Nothing to Say,' Plans Mass Visits to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rain sloshed against the windows of his Waldorf Tower room and Harry Selfridge, sitting in a pool of golden lamplight, added one more evening paper to the mountain ranges of discarded ones on the floor. Selfridge's . . . London . . . A department store dynasty . . . An American born, who made himself and his business house as much a part of the tight little isle as the lion itself, and became a British citizen.

There are two of them. Selfridge Sr. and Selfridge Jr. They alternate, paying visits to the States on what they euphemistically call holidays, when they see more, and sponge up more impressions, ideas and fundamental information than many natives who are here all the time. And invariably, the night before they set out for the homeward crossing they say, to some member of the press—or members, as the case may be—"Really, it was only a holiday. I haven't got a thing to say that is interesting or even worth listening to."

Stirring the range of discarded evening papers with the toe of one comfortable boot, the elder Selfridge said, now, "I can't think what you want to see me for. You won't, when you find out how little I've got to say that's worth listening to. I'll do the best I can—only I've given you notice. . . .

Only Two Weeks' Holiday

"I've only been here two weeks. What can you find out about a country in two weeks?" If it sounds slightly impertinent, it is not meant to be, but there is a faint Peter Rabbit quality about the elder Selfridge.

"I just came for a holiday," he went on, standing firmly on his premise that he couldn't possibly have anything to say worth listening to. "But of course I have talked with a great many people. Not just friends. Taxi drivers, airplane pilots, telegraphers, waiters in restaurants. They seem about evenly divided. One half says darkly that Mr. Roosevelt is a menace. The other half says, 'Now when he is elected for the third term. . . .'"

"And do you think Mr. Roosevelt will run again?" It might be a good thing to ask the question abruptly.

"I find the general opinion," Mr. Selfridge said, with the merest shadow of a mocking twinkle, "that he will run again if he can see his way clear to do so."

"If he did 'see his way clear,' do you think he will be re-elected?" No harm in hurrying after the fox as far as the underbrush, anyway. . . .

"Four out of five people I've talked about it with seem to think he'll be elected, if he does."

"Why?" Any number of connotations could be put on that question and we let it go at that.

"I discovered that some people with very good incomes, among them some personal friends of mine, seemed to be more or less guided by the idea that the Republican party hasn't done quite as much for the people as a whole as it might have; and that the Democratic party, on the whole, had, and so they voted before, and would vote again, for Mr. Roosevelt."

"And would you vote for him yourself?"

After a considerable pause, Mr. Selfridge said, "It is difficult for me to reconcile the theory of always helping someone else. I think man should be encouraged to do his own helping of himself. I like efficiency and self-sufficiency, and I decry anything that destroys or diminishes them as normal elements in human character.

"My own conviction comes about naturally enough. I've been a boy in a small village in the West, working for $1.50 a week at the age of 10. Those were the simple and complete circumstances that provided me with a determination, and the zest to go ahead and make myself worth more than $1.50 a week.

"I wonder what the story would have been if someone had come along to me and said, 'Oh, don't bother working so hard, such long hours, for such a little money; we'll give you the living, and you needn't do anything except what you choose to.' I don't know, but I have a feeling it would have been—even against my own basic temperament—rather difficult to keep to the line of determination. Don't you? And, getting back to your question, do you see what I mean?"

1000 a Year to Tour

There was a slight pause, during which Mr. Selfridge scuffed about among the newspapers with the toe of his boot.

"I'll tell you one thing—I don't know if it's worth anything to you. They had a meeting about it—my son and some others—the day after I sailed for the States, so I don't know exactly how far it's got, but I do know we're going ahead with it. It's a plan to send 1000 of our young people a year over here. To broaden their education. To make friends, combined with holidaying. We're going to get the lowest group price we can for passage, London to New York, railroad fare to Chicago and back. We—Selfridge's—are going to give 10 per cent of the cost of each trip. We're going to give the thousand people extra days of holiday so they can get the whole trip in, and we are going to arrange it so they can pay for their trips at the rate of a pound a week.

"Think what that will mean to the young man and the young woman, working behind a counter in London. A chance to go and see something of the United States, to meet new friends, to form friendships, make acquaintances, exchange good will for good will. We've done this before, on a small scale. We fell we are ready to do it now on a larger scale. We feel we shall be giving our people a kind of stake in the United States, and, as well, making them better citizens of their own country, as a result of a broadened horizon."

Mr. Selfridge got up, pushing the drifts of newspapers away, looking at a big, comfortable gold watch. He smiled.

"The best I can hope for the idea is that it will suggest to others doing the same thing for their associates. We still believe in friendships as one of the great stumblingblocks to wars."

Station WCBS Has Traveled In Its Long Career

With Monitor Newscasters

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Station WCBS here, just recently taken over by the Illinois State Journal, a leading capital newspaper, carries on with a partly completed modernization program designed to make it a leading radiocaster of central Illinois.

Scarcely over a month ago a switch was closed throwing WCBS over to its new 250-watt transmitter with vertical radiating mast. During this period J. Emil Smith, editor of the Journal, gave a dedicatory address. The new equipment increased the station's range, and with its new unlimited license permitting all-day operation, WCBS garnered a number of new listeners. Formerly the station operated on 100 watts power on a limited license.

Future modernization plans of WCBS include the bulding of new offices and studios including an audience studio seating 300 people.

Promptly at its assumption of control of WCBS, the Journal instituted news programs from its own offices on an every-hour-on-the-hour basis. Also radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" were begun on a daily basis.

WCBS, which is steadily building up its new schedules and its own programs, like its new owner, came from New England. The station was licensed in 1925 as a portable station with a roving commission. During the summer of 1926 it operated in Rhode Island, and was then brought to Danville, Ill. Later, the station was brought to open a radio show at Springfield, was moved to Chicago, installed on a truck, and sent through the State to radiocast during a political campaign.

The political campaign over, the station was permanently located in Springfield at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1933 WCBS was moved to the roof of an uptown garage and the studios were moved to their present location in the business district.

Original owners of WCBS were Charles Mester and Harold Dewing, who in March, 1935, secured the present frequency of 1420 kilocycles permitting all-day operation.

In 1937 the stock interests of Charles Mester were secured by Leslie Pefferle, an attorney, member of the corporation. Mr. Pefferle immediately sought an increase in power to 250 watts, which was granted in September of this year. The Journal acquired control of the station and by the end of the month took over WCBS as an adjunct of the newspaper.

This is article number 134 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Hosford to Continue Coal Commission Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Charles F. Hosford Jr., said after a conference at the White House yesterday he would withdraw his resignation and remain indefinitely as chairman of the Federal Coal Commission.

Mr. Hosford made the statement to newspaper men after conferring with Secretary James Roosevelt. Last week he turned in his resignation to take effect about Jan. 1.

First Goal Reached By Goodwill Airmen

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 12 (AP)—Four goodwill airplanes piloted by Cuban and Dominican fliers landed here today on the first leg of a 20,000 mile flight around the Americas.

Their flight is to end in Washington on Jan. 5. They flew here today from Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Proportion Vote Again Proves Its Value to Toledo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Citizens here reaffirmed their confidence in the city manager form of government in the recent election and proved to themselves and the world that the proportional representation system of balloting does give minority groups opportunity for adequate representation, it was shown as the vote counting was completed.

Six of seven candidates for reelection to the nine-man council retained their seats for another two years. Eight of the nine elected were endorsed by the City Manager League, the organization which sponsored the original city manager charter amendment.

Polish-American citizens, who live in two distinct districts, failed to elect a member of the council two years ago because their vote was divided among several candidates. In the recent election, Ollie Czelusta, the strongest of the Polish-American candidates two years ago, and the only candidate of Polish descent, was the first to be elected on first choice votes. In the 1935 election Mr. Czelusta was defeated in the final vote transfers by four votes.

The East Side, set off geographically from the major part of the city by the Maumee River, elected two members of the new council by concentrating upon them. In the last two years, with the East Side represented by only one councilman, numerous complaints were heard that this was not adequate representation. Two members out of nine will give the area even greater representation than the proportion to which it is entitled by population.

One of the new councilmen was regarded as being a labor candidate, although he also benefited in that he was a resident of the East Side. Three other more avowedly candidates of labor were defeated, including Elsworth Kramer, president of the Toledo local of the United Automobile Workers Union.

Philip Murphy, a member of the Typographical Union, elected two years ago by a more united labor vote, was the one councilman defeated for re-election.

A city charter amendment, providing civil service protection for all city employees, carried by a large majority. Previously only police and firemen were under civil service.

The result of the election is conceded to be an endorsement of the administration of John N. Edy, City Manager for the last two years. City affairs have been directed on a strict business basis, the result being a sounder economic structure of the municipality. There has been no political patronage.

Nome Mail Service Better in Winter Than in Summer

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 12 (AP)—When winter comes, this gold mining town gets much better mail service than it does when all roads of transportation are open.

Postmaster Guy E. Mish explains that airplanes and dog teams make semi-weekly deliveries in the winter, while during the summer the Post Office Department depends upon steamships to bring in the mail from "the outside."

Far from spending their time waiting for the next mail boat or mail plane, or the mail mushers from Barrow and Wainwright, Nome residents are notoriously delinquent in calling for their mail, however.

The postmaster's build-up for the winter service is an effort to stimulate interest. He wants his customers to come in and empty their post office boxes so the mailmen can distribute more mail.

Nome is headquarters for numerous prospectors and trappers who call only occasionally.

Union Dispute Closes Hudson Motor Plant

DETROIT, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Hudson Motor Co. closed its plant today for the second time this week as a result of a dispute between union workers and the management.

More than 10,000 employees stopped work at noon after men employed on the final assembly lines protested against what they claimed was a violation of seniority rights. United Automobile Workers of America officials said they believed the plant would reopen Monday.

The Women's pages of The Christian Science Monitor which are published each Wednesday and Friday are designed to be helpful to the housewife in planning for her home. Have you taken advantage of this opportunity?

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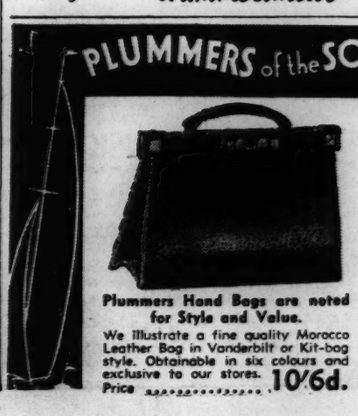
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Alabama Alone at Head Of Southeastern Table

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	4	0	0	129	13	1.000
Auburn	3	1	0	74	14	1.000
Tulane	1	1	1	20	16	.500
Louisiana St.	3	0	1	79	7	.750
Vanderbilt	3	0	1	40	20	.750
Georgia Tech	2	0	1	46	21	.667
Tennessee	2	0	2	78	34	.500
Mississippi St.	1	0	2	21	87	.333
Florida	2	0	2	40	33	.500
Georgia	0	0	2	0	38	.000
Mississippi	0	0	2	7	27	.000
Kentucky	0	0	3	0	85	.000
Sewanee	0	0	4	0	139	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12—With the number of undefeated college elevens in the Southeastern Conference now reduced to two and with one of these having a tie game charged up against it, interest in the battle for the championship of that organization is just now centered in the Alabama-Georgia Tech game at Birmingham and the Auburn-Louisiana State University game at Baton Rouge. In the former the only untied and undefeated eleven—Alabama—will try to do as well as she did a year ago when the 'Bamans won 20 to 16. If she does not win, you can set the result down as one of the big upsets of the season. The Auburn-LSU game should be a great battle with little to choose between the two. Florida, Mississippi and Kentucky are the only conference elevens which will be playing outside teams this week end.

Naturally, the big contest last week end was the one between Alabama and Tulane and it came pretty close to furnishing an upset. 'Bama managed to win by a score of 9 to 6, a closer score than was expected. The result knocked Tulane out of the undefeated class. But this was not the only surprising result in last week's games. Tennessee, which held Alabama to a close 14-to-7 game earlier in the season and played Duke to a scoreless tie, fell before Auburn by a score of 20 to 7.

The showing made by Louisiana State was also a little surprising as it was hardly expected the Baton Rouge institute would run up 41 points against Mississippi State, especially after State had played a 0-to-0 tie with Centenary the previous week end. Georgia played its second championship game last week and lost to Florida, 6 to 0. With Tulane, Auburn and Georia Tech coming along in that order, it looks as if the Bulldogs of the South would do well if they managed to win a championship game this fall. Mississippi, Kentucky and Sewanee are the other conference teams which have yet to win a championship contest and the prospects of their breaking into the victory column are none too bright.

Ellsworth Vines Quite a Golfer

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP)—Now that Ellsworth Vines, world professional tennis champion, has shot 67 in tournament golf, he feels qualified to tell the world you have to keep your head up on the court and down on the fairway.

After Vines won his second world amateur net title in 1935 he startled the sports world by taking up golf seriously. His 110 dubbing strokes fell to 70 by 1936.

But his real display came in the Pasadena Amateur tournament this week when he shot a 69 and then a 67 on a par 71 course before being eliminated.

"The real difference between golf and tennis," he said today, "is, that you have to keep your head up on the court and down on the fairway.

"That's been my chief trouble, I'm used to hitting a moving ball."

It may be heresy, but Vines says golf is a greater test than tennis.

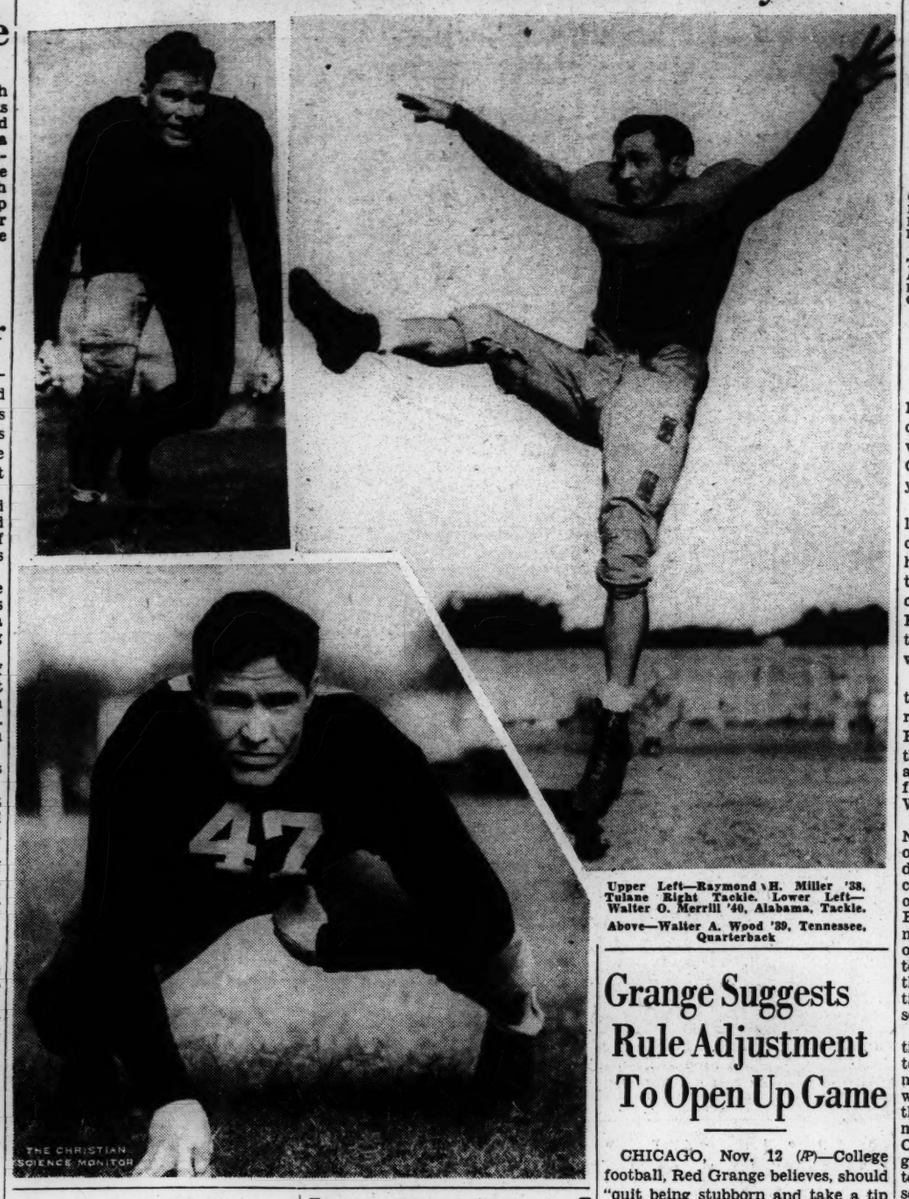
"Tennis is so much faster that points go by quickly," he said, "and there are only three or four vital points in a set."

Now that Vines is "up" on his golf game, he says, "I must begin building my net game for the winter tour. Tennis still is my bread and butter."

Hurlingham Team Wins

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Hurlingham team defeated the Coronel Saurez Riders 11 to 9 yesterday in the first match of the Argentine open polo championship tourney. Eight teams are participating in the competition, including the United States Aurora combination.

Three Southeastern Conference Players



Upper Left—Raymond H. Miller '38, Tulane Right Tackle. Lower Left—Walter O. Merrill '40, Alabama, Tackle.

Above—Walter A. Wood '39, Tennessee, Quarterback

Grange Suggests Rule Adjustment To Open Up Game

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—College football, Red Grange believes, should "quit being stubborn and take a tip from the professionals."

"I see where some coaches are worrying about defense being so good that the game is slowing down," said the famous, one-time galloping ghost of Illinois today, "and I think they have something to worry about if they persist in refusing to make one simple rule change just because we pros are using it.

"Too many scoreless ties? Too many dull games?" he continued. "One rule adjustment would take care of them—allow the college players to pass from anywhere back of the line of scrimmage as we do, instead of not closer to the line than five yards."

Grange, whose radio work, business affairs and duties as assistant coach of the Chicago Bears have prevented him from seeing a single "big" game this season, nevertheless has been following the college sport closely through the newspapers. He thinks the number of "dull" games is on the increase.

"When I was at Illinois we used a seven man line all season," he said. "Against Northwestern last week, Illinois used a 5-4-2 setup and the Wildcats couldn't get going. I think coaches have concentrated on defense so much that offenses have been neglected and if college players could pass from any point behind scrimmage line the secondary defense would have to stay back where it belongs.

"Look at the scoring in the pro game," he continued. "Lots of action all the time. The colleges could have it too, under our pass rule, but when a pass play comes its always pretty obvious and the secondary is up in a jump to make virtually eight and nine men on the line. No wonder the backs can't do much rushing. A few trick pass plays and the secondary would have to play back."

Grange said he hasn't seen enough football this fall to name many players he considers outstanding, but he'd like to have Fred Vanzo, Northwestern quarterback, on any team he selected. Vanzo, Grange believes, is one of the finest blockers and defensive players of the last two seasons.

Stewart Sextet In First Place Beating Rangers

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	1	1	1	5	6	3
Boston	1	0	0	4	2	2
Rangers	1	0	1	4	3	2
Detroit	0	1	1	2	5	1

Canadian Division

Toronto	1	1	0	8	5	3
Americans	1	0	1	6	8	2
Montreal	1	0	1	5	4	2
Canadiens	0	1	1	3	5	1

Results Nov. 11

Montreal 3, Canadiens 0.
Chicago 3, Rangers 1.

By the Associated Press

If the first week of the National Hockey League season is any indication, Bill Stewart wasn't kidding when he promised to open up the Chicago Black Hawks' offense this year.

Although 'Vily William isn't overlooking the defense angle in his campaign for wide open Hawk hockey, his Chicago charges, particularly the veteran varsity line of Mush March, Doc Romnes and Paul Thompson, are turning on the heat for attacking purposes, and with highly satisfactory results.

Although it's still far too early to do any shouting, the immediate result of Stewart's work finds the Hawks (believe it or not) leading the American section of the loop after their first three games, in front of both the Detroit Red Wings and New York Rangers.

They brought their 1937 model to New York for the Rangers' home opening in Madison Square Garden last night, and, as a capacity crowd of more than 16,000 looked on, they whipped the high-geared Blue Shirts, 3 to 1, with a neatly mixed combination of their new offense and old defense. The victory sent them a point in front of the Rangers and Wings in the sectional race, with a win, tie and loss so far.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, meantime, remained in front in the international division by a similar margin. They maintained the edge when the Maroons, putting on a three-goal, third-period splurge, mauled their Montreal rivals, the Canadiens, 8 to 0, in the only other game on last night's card. The victory boosted the Maroons into a second-place sectional tie with the New York Americans, who, like Toronto, were idle.

The Romnes - March - Thompson line packed all the fireworks for the Hawks last night. After March had started the Chicago puck-chasers' scoring in the first period, Romnes sewed up the game with a pair of tallies in the third.

50,000 Watch Soccer Match

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP)—A crowd of about 50,000 yesterday saw the Argentine selection team defeat Uruguary's representative outfit 5 to 1 in an international soccer match for the Lipton Charity Cup.

And Talking of...Games-Players

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An Eye for a Ball

LONDON—Have you an eye for a ball? By which is meant are you one of those people who, initiated in a ball game of any sort, play it easily and as if by instinct? Like, say, Leonard G. Crawley, winner, with Mrs. Heppel, of the popular October golf competition in Britain known as the Worplesdon Mixed Foursomes.

Crawley, who is a schoolmaster, is a most illustrious example of how the flair for ball games is seen to run in families. Provide a Crawley with a ball and you can depend upon his doing something very purposeful with it, the purpose varying according to the sort of ball provided.

The particular Crawley engaging our attention today—Leonard G. of that ilk—is one of the world's greatest specialists at non-specialisation. At Harrow School and later at Pembroke College, Cambridge, the balls with which he won the highest renown were those manufactured for cricket and rackets and, before he went "down," he acquired sufficient proficiency with a third variety to represent his university at golf, as well as the two other games mentioned.

A Triple Blue

But since the days when he thus became a "Triple Blue" (one of a small, select band) golf, he would tell you, has not really been his game. Notwithstanding the honours he has gained at it—notably a victory in the English close championship at Hunstanton in 1931 and inclusion in the British amateur teams that opposed the United States for the Walker Cup in 1932 and 1934.

The Crawleys have an amazing family record at cricket. Nine of them have represented Harrow against Eton, scoring altogether 825 runs, which represents an average contribution of nearly 92. It is over 80 years since the first Crawley was selected for Harrow and, altogether, three generations of them have opposed Eton in the historic annual match between the two great schools at Lord's Ground, London, the Mecca of the cricket world.

Leonard Crawley is one of the "immortals" who have scored a "century" on such an occasion—he hit up 103 in Harrow's second innings in 1921—and, four years later, when making his third appearance for Cambridge against Oxford, he came within two runs of reaching the coveted three figures in the inter-varsity game.

Imperishable Recollections

It is an imperishable recollection too that at Swansea in 1928, L. G. made 222 in 4½ hours for Essex against Glamorganshire—his biggest knock in first-class play—and that at Leyton, in the previous summer, he earned a dramatic success over Sussex by hitting up 176 not out. How this latter feat set the cricket community a-talking! Sussex had declared its innings closed at lunch-time on the final day of the match and had set Essex to score 275 runs to win, with 3½ hours, at the most, left for play. Here indeed was a situation to bring out the best qualities in a cricketing Crawley. To all appearances it was a forlorn hope. But Leonard turned it into one of the epic achievements in cricket history. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Usually I have noticed that people who excel at a number of ball games play them all in rather the same way—I mean with the same temperamental characteristics. Leonard Crawley, however, does not. At cricket he is an adventurer, of attractive style, with a disposition for mighty hits that put the ball over the fence for six. At golf he is a different sort of person. His play, instead of being a whirlwind proposition, is plain, battling stuff, dogged rather than dashing. To illustrate how dogged I must take you back with me to the day in 1931 when he won the English native title.

It is, you will find, an exceedingly dirty day—with buckets of rain descending and umbrellas being blown outside in by a screeching wind. Crawley lost the first three holes in the morning to his redoubtable adversary, William Sutton, a former holder of the championship, and at the end of the first 18 holes Sutton was still one hole up.

Tenacity Rewarded

But a Crawley is one of the hardest things in the world to shake off. Leonard came at his man again and again during the afternoon, and fortunes swayed back and forth as the pair battled along, hammer and tongs. The issue hanging in the balance until the very last of the 36 holes. Crawley then rewarded his own tenacity by taking that hole grimly and coolly—and with it the match by 1 up.

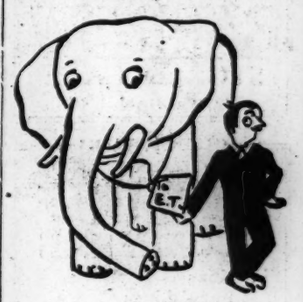
I have said that the interest in ball games is for the Crawleys a family affair. And that helps to explain the prodigious activity that the championship final which we have been discussing brought suddenly into the lives of Leonard's father and mother. They had not thought particularly seriously about their son's prospects of victory at Hunstanton but awakened to them when the news came through on the Friday night that Leonard had beaten E. R. Tipple in the semifinal round.

A night drive of 230 miles brought Mr. and Mrs. Crawley to the course in time to see their son smite off from the first tee.

Such versatile games-players as the Crawleys—and Max Woosnam, and K. C. Gandar-Dower and H. G. Owen-Smith and N. W. D. Yardley and many others who display similar catholicity of taste—are essentially in the most popular British sporting tradition.

The specialist here is regarded as all very well—he pays for his successes by making something like work of his recreation, by giving close attention to the details of persistent, carefully scheduled training—but the people who can be cited as the most appreciated type of sportsmen and sportswomen are those who can, and delight to, take a crack at various forms of competition.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May.

"It is a peculiar gift."

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Those New Polo Handicaps

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Cecil Smith, the cowboy polo star, attained his ambition, to prove himself among the finest polo players of the world, this season, when the handicapping committee elevated him by reason of his performances to the highest handicap possible in the game. Now he shares with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Stewart B. Iglehart the ranking positions. Beyond a doubt, his play this year, in which he was on the winning team in every event in which he competed, made the Llano, (Texas) rider the best performer of the season. From June to October, where Smith rode, there was the highest type of the game.

The new method of handicapping, devised when the United States Polo Association was reorganized to cover the whole country, by which each association recommends changes in the handicaps of its own members, subject to the revision of the National committee and the Board of Governors, was put into effect for the first time, with some unusual results. The California committee asked for several reductions in their top-ranking players, and as they had not been seen in the East or outside their own circuit, these were granted. This resulted in the reduction of Eric Pedley, from nine to eight, while Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., went from 8 to 7, and Aidan Roark, made the same drop.

Phipps Deserved His Promotion

The other prominent promotion went to Michael George Phipps, who was moved from eight to nine Phipps also deserved his promotion, as he proved himself one of the best number ones in the United States, especially in the open championship, where he was the spearpoint of Old Westbury, the winner. The committee restored Capt. C. T. I. Roark to his old place at nine, as he returned to play here this season after a year's absence. He has an English ranking of eight, but his performance on the Aurora team this fall justified his increase.

There was a general readjustment in the upper ranks, more or less unexpected in some cases. Winston F. C. Guest, seldom seen this year, went down from eight to seven, like Aidan, Roark and Boeseke, while Ivor Balding and Cyril Harrison also joined that group, moving up from six.

This places three at ten, two at nine, four at eight, the three in addition to Pedley being Gerald Balding, William Post 2d, and E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, while 10 are at seven, Boeseke, Winston Guest and Aidan Roark, from higher figures, Ivor Balding and Harrison by promotion, and George H. "Pete" Bostwick, Eldridge T. Gerry, Raymond Guest, Earle A. S. Hopping, and James P. Mills, retaining their old figures.

Drop Five to Six

Five more players previously at seven were lowered to six, R. L. Gerry Jr., Devereux Milburn, J Cocie Rathborne, Terence Q. Preece, and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., and all these seem more or less justified either from lack of play or by reason of their performances against the teams which stood out in the leading tournaments.

The newcomers shared in the honors, as Lieut. A. H. Wilson, who captained the United States Military Academy team in the intercollegiates, and then went on to help Houston win the intercircuit championship, moved up from 4 to 5 as did Peter Grace, while Merrill Fink and J. K. Secor rose from 3 to 4.

The success of Cornelius V. Whitney as goal for the champion Old Westbury team earned him a deserved promotion from four to five, while Earle W. Hopping, the elder, and John Hay Whitney, joined the five group, by demotion from six.

Altogether 151 changes were made by the Association, including 41 players appearing on the list for the first time, some of these going as high as two.

These raises would change the handicap of Old Westbury, as assembled during the past season, to a total of 34, and make it a team of the highest international standing, which hardly any nation could duplicate. And so the defeats of the San Jose four last season, do not need to be accounted for.

Youngsters Improving Game

Form came strongly to the front in the invitation squash tennis tournament of the Princeton Club this week, though several of the best of the younger group either came through or forced the stars to do their best to escape defeat.

Of the former class, Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., Frank R. Hanson Jr., Rowland B. Haines, and Edward G. McLaughlin were the leading survivors, though Hanson had a real struggle on his hands before he eliminated young Frank Iannicelli, brother of the open champion. Of the youngsters to survive, Thomas D. Flynn, former Princeton tennis star and winner of the Class B championship last year, Frank A. Sieverman 3d., of the Bayside family, who heads the New York Athletic Club team at present, Edward P. Field Jr., another young Princeton player, and A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., of Short Hills, are all still in the running. Other survivors are Willard K. Rice, who won the Nassau squash racquets invitation tournament last week, but prefers squash tennis, though a member of the Harvard Club, and Arnold Wood Jr., of the home club. Two other old-timer players emerged from retirement, but both Edward R. Larigan and Gavin Brackenridge failed to survive the second round.

It is quite evident that the advent of the youngsters has greatly elevated the standard of play, and there would be little surprise if one of them reached the finals at least.

Sixteenth Game Drawn

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Agst
Alexander Alekhine	6	6	3	9	6
Max Euwe	3	6	6	6	9

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, Nov. 12 (AP)—The sixteenth game in the world's chess title match between Dr. Max Euwe, the champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine was adjourned last night after 40 moves.

Pros to Limit Practice Shots

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—The pay-for-play golfers who used to play five and six balls on practice rounds will have their warm-up styles slightly cramped during the approaching tournament season.

The Professional Golfers' Association wound up its twenty-first annual meeting yesterday with a resolution that players "feeling out" strange courses use only one ball. Clubs had complained of damage done because players used too many balls.

Another action of the meeting, which saw the re-election as president of George R. Jacobus, Ridgewood, N. J., was authorization of a committee to study ways of aiding public links players unable to pay for instruction.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

Aberdeen N. T. 20, Huron 7.
Adams State 6, Fort Lewis Aggies 0.
American I. 26, Lowell T. S. 0.
Arizona St. 20, Laverne 7.
Austin N. 19, Mid-Tenn. T. 0.
Bates 6, Colby 6.
Bowling Green 12, Heidelberg 0
Carson-Newman 6, King 2.
Catawba 26, Erskine 12.
Center 20, Louisville 7.
Central (Iowa) 7, Penn 0.
Central (Okla.) T. 16, Oklahoma B. 0
Chadron T. 14, Kearney T. 13.
Cortland N. 25, Cornell (JV) 0
E. O. Normal 25, Boise (Jr.) 7.
E. W. Normal 6, Pacific Lutheran 0.
Hardin-Simmons 14, Fresno State 0
Haskell 7, McPherson 0.
Hebron Jrs. 9, Concordia 6.
Hiwassee 13, Mars Hill 6.
Howard Payne 25, St. Edward's (Tex.) 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 39, College of Idaho 0.
Kent State 14, Ashland 0.
Linfield 19, S. F. State 0.
Loyola (L. A.) 14, Centenary 7.
Luther 0, Columbia C. 0.
Midland 13, York 0.
Milligan 7, Tusculum 6.
Montana Mines 6, Gooding 6.
Montana State 74, Carroll 0.
New River 7, Morris Harvey 6.
Potomac State 32, Fairmont T. 0.
S. D. State 6, S. D. Marines 0.
S. J. State 12, Redlands 0.
St. Ambrose 27, Simpson 0.
St. Anslem 20, Ithaca 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 31, St. Cloud T 13
St. Regis 0, N. M. Normal 0.
St. Viator 26, Valparaiso 0.
Southeastern (La.) 27, Pearl River 0.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 40, Loyola (N O.) 0.
Sul Ross T. 13, Schreiner I. 0
Texas Mines 19, Arizona S. of T. 0.
Texas Tech. 13, Duquesne 0.
Texas Wesleyan 9, Sam Houston T. 0.
Villanova 12, Boston 0.
Western Union 7, S. D. Southern N. 0.
Whittier 23, Occidental 7.
Wichita 13, Emporia T. 0.
Weatherford C. 7, John Tarleton 7.
Yankton 20, Dakota Wesleyan 7.

Caledonia Retains Title

HALIFAX, Nov. 12 (CP)—Caledonia retained the Nova Scotia English Rugby championship yesterday, defeating Halifax Wanderers 6 to 3. The Caledonians scored a try and a penalty kick against Wanderers' last-minute try. Caledonia also holds the MacTier Cup, emblematic of the eastern Canadian Rugby title. The trophy will be at stake next Wednesday at Glace Bay, N. S., in a match with the Bank of Montreal team from Montreal.

Harvard and Yale Game Starts Early

The Harvard Athletic Association announced last night that by agreement with the Yale Athletic Association, the fifty-fifth annual Harvard-Yale football game to be played in the Harvard Stadium, Saturday, Nov. 20, would be started at 1:30 p. m. instead of 1:45 p. m. as previously announced. Furthermore the Harvard association announced that there would be a public sale of seats at the Harvard A. A. and the usual down-town agencies at 9 a. m. next Monday morning.

Crane Leading At Pocket Billiards

World's Professional Pocket Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	7	2	.778
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	2	.750
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	6	3	.667
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	3	.625
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	4	.600
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	6	4	.600
Benny Allen, Kansas City	5	6	.455
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	5	6	.455
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	.455
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	4	7	.364
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	8	.273
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	9	.182

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia last night scored a surprise victory over Ralph Greenleaf of New York in the world's pocket billiard championships, beating the defending champion, 125 to 56, in eight innings.

The defeat kept Greenleaf from climbing into a tie for first place with Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., who beat Greenleaf Wednesday.

Crane advanced to first position by virtue of Mosconi's defeat yesterday at the hands of Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del. It was the Wilmington cue artist's second victory in a day. Earlier he vanquished Marcel Camp of Detroit.

After Caras had beaten Camp, Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn came through with a victory over George Kelly of Philadelphia, 125 to 43, in eight innings.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

American League club owners approved sale of St. Louis Browns by Phil Ball estate to syndicate headed by Donald S. Barnes.

Five Years Ago

Meadowbrook team won Argentine open polo championship, 8 to 7, from Santa Paula four, 1931 United States open winners.

Smith Golf Victor

MILLBRAE, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP)—Walter Smith, former University of California baseball coach, carded a 77 yesterday to win the annual baseball-golf tournament from a field of present and former major league baseball stars. Bruce Cunningham, one-time outfielder for the Boston Braves, was second and Dick Bartell, New York Giants shortstop, third. Ty Cobb, Tony Lazzeri, Myril Hoag, Gussie Suhr and Babe Pinelli also competed in the tournament.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

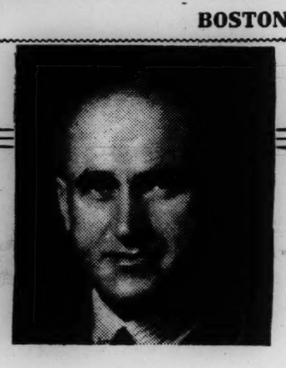
BATON ROUGE, La. — Johnny Smith and Blythe Clarke, guards on the Louisiana State eleven, made some sort of a record Saturday. They scored touchdowns within two minutes of each other in the third quarter. Smith grabbed a Mississippi State fumble in midair and dashed 25 yards for a score. Three plays after the kickoff Larry King, Tiger right end, blocked a State punt. Clark picked up the ball and ran six yards for the touchdown.

* * *

NEW YORK — Here's something new, a better than .500 passing average for an Ivy League back. Yes, it's Sid Luckman, the unbeatable Columbian. Sid has tossed 138 aerials and completed 70, a neat average when you consider the number of unfriendly gentlemen who storm through the Columbia line in every game. The 70 completions have netted the Lions 881 yards, an average of 12.59 yards per completed pass. What was that about Southwestern passing and passers?

Amusements

BOSTON



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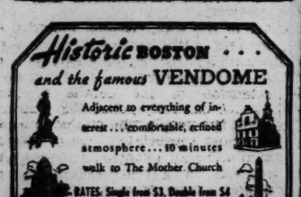

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Keeping a Thank Day Goes Back to Ancient Peoples

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Thanksgiving Expressed Down The Years by Many Nations

But Setting Apart a Regular Day in the United States Comparatively Recent and Largely Due to a Woman

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The origin of Thanksgiving dates back to the time of Ancient Peoples. Its history and significance may be traced through the books of the Old Testament, where Thanksgiving feasts are frequently mentioned. These celebrations were not ordained to be held at fixed times as most of their ceremonials were, but were of an entirely spontaneous nature, held as an occasion arose for a period of unusual rejoicing.

The Harvest Feasts of ancient Greece and Rome were festivals of great importance. The preparation of the food for these occasions was in itself a ceremonial, especially in Greece where the women of Athens, who were honored with this responsibility, were chosen because of their noble and virtuous characters.

Harvest Home in Europe is of ancient origin, and is still celebrated in many countries at the close of the harvest season. It is an occasion of great rejoicing and pageantry. The air is filled with merry laughter while songs of the reapers may be heard far off in the distance.

Prayerful Emphasis

The beginning of Harvest Home in England may have originated with the Romans during their long occupation of the Island, since it was one of the festivals still celebrated in Rome. However, during the reign of Alfred the Great, these festivals took on a different meaning. This enthusiastic and intensely religious scholar saw the importance of bringing the harvest season to a close with a festival of prayer and praise, the spirit of which continued through many years and had its influence upon the early Colonists who came to America.

Everyone is familiar with the events which led to the first Thanksgiving day in New England. Not quite a year had passed since the early settlers had landed on the shores of Plymouth. The year 1621 had been heroic. For months the colonists had faced cold and privation and now they were beginning to reap the fruit of their first summer's labor which meant they could face the coming winter with lighter hearts. These valiant people had wasted no time in clearing the land, and had shown wisdom in following the advice given by the friendly Indians who taught them to fertilize the land with fish and to plant Indian corn. Their crop of peas had failed; nevertheless the outlook was hopeful due to the abundance of fish, wild game and ample supply of meal.

It is not difficult to imagine the amount of work that was assigned to the women of the colony, who had no time for idle play, as large quantities of food had to be prepared under most trying circumstances. How they were able to assemble the necessary materials to feed and clothe so many people leaves some of us in a quandary. These heroic pioneer women have set for us an example of patience and perseverance. They made the most of what they had and through their openness of thought it was possible for them to adopt the new ways of living and fulfill an important part in the founding of a new country.

The exact date of the first thanksgiving celebration in New England is not certain. However, since it was an open-air feast it was probably held during the latter part of October or early November. Indian summer during the harvest moon would be the logical time for a long out-of-doors celebration.

A vivid description of the first Thanksgiving Day in Plymouth, its activities and unusual guests, was given in a letter written by Edward Winslow, one of the early colonists, to a friend in England. He tells of Governor Bradford sending men in search of wild game, and how they returned bringing the now famous American turkey. He also writes that the celebration lasted several days and Chief Massasoit, with 90 of his men, arrived in time to receive a warm welcome and the chief was given a place of honor at the head of the table.

Expressed Abundance

In spite of their limited resources the Pilgrims first Thanksgiving dinner expressed affluence, consisting of clams, scallops, wild turkey with beechnut dressing, pigeon pies, dumplings made of barley flour, pumpkin pies, bowls of salad decorated with autumn foliage and baskets of wild grapes. Mistresses Brewster and Winslow supervised the serving of the meal which was spread on long benches under the stately trees. A thick layer of freshly fallen leaves covered the ground. It is not surprising that Governor Bradford expressed gratitude for the plentiful harvest, and addressing members of the colony said: "We have fasted, now let us feast together," and thus began the first Thanksgiving celebration which was later destined to become an American institution.

The picture of the first Thanksgiving celebration in New England remains indelibly impressed upon the hearts of all Americans. It began in the early dawn when Captain Standish fired a sunrise salute, then followed the procession to the Meeting House, the men marching three abreast while the women and children followed in the rear. The Meeting House was filled with a gathering of grateful people and no doubt the sermon was a fitting benediction at the close of a year of hardships.

Shifted in Meaning

As time went on the idea of Thanksgiving Day passed through many vicissitudes, its original purpose being either ignored or forgotten. As a result, thanksgiving celebrations were held on special occasions, such as the arrival of a ship from England. These days might occur once or twice a year; again there might be a lapse of two or three years. In later years festivals of a thanksgiving nature were occasions for merrymaking resembling the Guy Fawkes frolics of England, where people dressed in fantastic costumes and paraded in the streets. Still later it became a fashionable calling day, almost outrivaling New Year's Day. All this leads us to believe that the true significance of thanksgiving was lost for a time.

President Washington issued two thanksgiving proclamations, the first at the conclusion of that frightful winter at Valley Forge; the second at the close of the Revolutionary War.

Could Not Be Silenced

On the whole, the United States was slow in recognizing the importance of setting apart a special day for thanksgiving; while some states occasionally set aside a day for that purpose, others ignored it completely. However, the memory of the eventful year 1621 and the significance of that first Thanksgiving in Plymouth could not forever be silenced. It was destined to have a rebirth through the untiring efforts of a woman, who for 20 years interested herself and others in establishing a definite day, throughout the country, for Thanksgiving. This was Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Ladies Book, who labored to establish this day through her publication. In 1864 Mrs. Hale's efforts were rewarded. President Lincoln, at the conclusion of the War Between the States, appointed the last Thursday in November to be regularly set apart as a day of Thanksgiving. Ever since then this day has been looked upon with great reverence.

Mrs. Hale's unceasing efforts to rekindle the spirit of the first Thanksgiving celebration in Plymouth won her the title of, "Mother of the American Thanksgiving."

As Mrs. Hale labored to establish a national day of Thanksgiving, may not the women of today express equal ardor in making every day one of thanksgiving? This will be possible as we recognize our blessings and give thanks for our homes, our work and our country, thus making every day "holy unto the Lord."

In another article on this page Miss Dutaud gives two Thanksgiving Dinner menus and some original recipes.—Editor.

Courtesy of the New York Public Library, Stuart Collection

Pilgrims Going to Church, by G. H. Boughton

Two Thanksgiving Dinner Menus With Original Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vegetarian Thanksgiving Dinner
(Colors, yellow and green)

Cream of Spinach Soup — Melba Toast
Celery and Shredded Carrots — Olives
Rice and Almond Souffle With Orange Sauce
Baked Apple Rings
Hot Rolls — Cider
Romaine and Endive Salad
Orange and Lemon Ice — Gold Cake

Thanksgiving Dinner

Grapefruit Cup with Cherry Juice and Mint
Tomato bouillon — Croutons
Celery — Olives
Roast Turkey, chestnut dressing, gravy
Candied Sweet Potatoes — Rice
Cranberry Sherbet
Hot Rolls — Cider
Steamed Onions — Baked Squash
Romaine Salad
Mince Pie with Cheese

Fruit Cup

1 cup white seedless grapes
3 oranges
4 halves of canned pears
¼ cup blanched almonds
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 cup orange juice
Sprigs of mint

Cut grapes in halves. Peel and cut oranges in sections, free from membrane; cut sections in two. Drain pears and cut them in ¼-inch cubes. Blanch almonds and slice them thinly, lengthwise. Place fruit in a bowl, add orange and lemon juice and salt. Carefully mix together and chill thoroughly. Just before serving add sliced almonds. Serve in tall glasses. Top each glass with a sprig of mint which has been lightly dipped in powdered sugar. (This gives it a frosty appearance.) Serves 6 or 8.

Cream of Spinach Soup

2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour,
1 cup fresh spinach juice,
1 cup milk,
Salt and pepper to taste.

Wash spinach and put it through the meat grinder, using the fine cutter. Place bowl under the grinder in order to save all the juice. Melt butter, add flour and cook for a few moments. Add milk and spinach juice and cook until it reaches the boiling point (stirring constantly). Add seasoning and a speck of grated onion and ⅓ cup of the raw spinach leaves cut very fine. If soup is too thick, it can be thinned out with a little hot milk or cream.

Serve in hot bouillon cups. Add 1 teaspoon of whipped cream and a sprinkling of either grated yellow cheese, finely cut parsley or grated raw carrot.

Baked Mushroom Mousse

2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour,
1 cup milk,
1 teaspoon salt,
Speck pepper,
1 teaspoon lemon juice,
1 cup fresh bread crumbs,
2 cups finely cut cooked mushrooms,
3 eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately),
1 cup whipped cream,
½ green pepper (cut fine).

Make a cream sauce of the first three ingredients. Remove from fire and add seasoning, lemon juice and chopped green pepper. Next add the beaten yolks of eggs. Mix thoroughly. Add fresh bread crumbs (these should be absolutely free from crust), next add the chopped mushrooms and last, lightly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and the whipped cream. Pour in a well-buttered ring mold and cover with wax paper. Place mold in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven till firm, about ¾ of an hour (375° F.).

Unmold on a hot platter and fill center of mold with peas. Decorate platter with sprigs of parsley. (Serves eight.)

Rice and Almond Soufflé

2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour,
1 cup milk,
½ teaspoon salt,
½ cup of blanched and toasted almonds (chopped very fine),
1 tablespoon sugar,
1½ cups cooked rice (thoroughly drained),
3 eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately).

Make sauce with first three ingredients. Remove from fire and add seasoning; then the egg yolks, sugar and mix thoroughly. Add nuts, rice, and last, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour into a well-buttered baking dish and place in a container of boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven until firm, about 50 minutes (375° F.).

Serve with orange sauce. This soufflé should be served in the dish in which it is baked. (Serves six or eight.)

Orange Sauce

2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour,
½ cup orange juice,
½ cup cold water,
1 teaspoon lemon juice,
1 tablespoon sugar,
½ teaspoon salt.

Melt butter, add flour and cook for a few moments. Add water and orange juice and cook till thick (stirring constantly); then add salt and sugar. Serve one tablespoonful on each serving of rice and almond soufflé.

Meatless Mincemeat

2 pounds raisins,
1 pound currants,
1 pound shelled English walnuts or pecans,
3 cups sugar,
½ pound citron,
Juice of 3 oranges and 3 lemons,
Grated rind of 2 oranges and 2 lemons,
10 pounds apples (peeled and cut fine),
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon cinnamon,
1 nutmeg (grated),
½ teaspoon cloves,
½ pound butter,

Peel tart apples, remove the cores and chop apples not too fine. Chop nuts rather coarsely. Cut citron peel very fine. (If citron is hard, let it stand in boiling water in a covered dish—this will soften citron so that it can be cut easily.)

Place all ingredients in a large kettle and add sufficient cider to blend the mincemeat together. This must be added with care, not to make the mixture too wet. Cook over slow fire one hour, stirring frequently to avoid scorching the mixture. It is necessary to taste the mincemeat during the cooking—it might require more salt. When cooked, place in jars and keep in cool place. This will keep several months.

H. D.

Household Hints

A Bib for Baby

A bib of cellophane for the baby saves much laundering. Cut it long enough to cover the entire dress.

(Mrs.) H. W. K., Kansas.

Preserves Paint

Paint put away for further use should have a coating of paraffin put over it to prevent a crust forming.

Seeing Through the Piece Bag

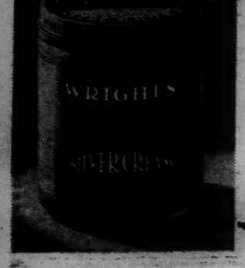
I make my piece bags of mosquito netting or a piece of lace curtain. Then when I want to find a certain piece of material, it can be seen from the outside and there is no necessity for emptying the entire contents.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Illinois.

Serviceable Knob for a Lid

When the knob comes off a lid, I insert a screw in the hole with the head on the under side and screw a cork onto the top. This makes a serviceable knob which doesn't get hot.

(Mrs.) V. E. S., Colorado.



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'Blending Form With Kindness'

Courtesy as Discussed in Three Etiquette Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The casual blending of form with kindness is the art supreme of the perfect host," writes Margery Wilson in "The New Etiquette" (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $3.50). And she continues, "Good manners are based almost entirely on kindness. The rest of etiquette is based on the convenience of form and the wish to make life decorative and interesting."

In similar vein does Emily Post start off her new edition of "Etiquette" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Cloth, $4; leather, $7.50). "Certainly," says she, "the greatest asset that a man or woman or even a child can have is charm. And charm cannot exist without good manners—meaning by this not so much manners that precisely follow particular rules, as manners that have been made smooth and polished by the continuous practise of kind impulse."

And yet a third volume on etiquette that has recently come to our desk agrees with these on the essential motivation of good manners. "Almost everybody knows that courtesy is the art of combining politeness and kindness," write the authors of "Courtesy Book." "In a broader sense," they conclude, "courtesy is respect for the rights and feelings of our fellow-students, relatives and neighbors." ("Courtesy Book" by Horace J. Gardner and Patricia Farren. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.00.)

Without this motivation of the kindly impulse all the conventions, customs, and rules of good behavior that have won their way to general acceptance, even though slavishly obeyed in form, will fall short of the mark of genuine culture. They will be recognized instead as so much sounding brass or a tinkling symbol.

While kindliness and commonsense will carry the average person creditably through most social situations, a specific knowledge of the commonly approved conventions will give one the ease and self-assurance that are the best guarantees of pleasing conduct and genuine enjoyment. Today, with the wealth of books on etiquette, some longer, some shorter and most of them engagingly written and directly to the point, all who will, may inform themselves upon almost any conceivable point of etiquette.

Important Trifles

No one need stammer over a graceless introduction for lack of training in that simple courtesy. The books are clear and a little practice in the privacy of one's own room will banish the difficulty. Nor need one stay away from a formal party for fear that he will not know which fork should do duty for what course. Nor, on the other hand, should one accept an invitation to such a party with a don't-care-what-they-think-take-me-as-I-am attitude. As Grace Livingston Hill says in the foreword to "Courtesy Book," "Maybe these little matters of custom and courtesy are trifles in themselves, but they all go to make up a pleasant, easy intercourse with one another. . . . Thoughtfulness for the little refinements of life, as well as the greater, outstanding virtues, makes better character."

Margery Wilson's 600 pages look formidable, but they are lively with discussion and advice that should prove helpful to him or to her who has any doubts as to proper procedure for particular occasions. An etiquette book like hers is more than just a reference guide to forks and finger bowls and the intricacies of calling cards. Etiquette in the home, on the street, at your club, in your office, it is difficult to find any circumstance that is left out. You may be surprised to come upon a chapter on house furnishings and decorations, but there it is, and very helpful, too, especially for the prospective - bride - about - to - set - up housekeeping.

In and Out of Doors

One of Miss Wilson's most entertaining, as well as very useful, chapters is that on "Doors"—"Getting in and out of them. Our own doors. The doors of our friends. Public doors. When to knock." We are sure we shall never meet another door without thinking—well, read it and find out for yourself. There is a chapter on wines and liquors, but the information it contains is only "for the one who has decided to enjoy wine and would like to know just how to proceed about it." The rest of us may skip it.

Throughout her plump and readable volume Miss Wilson stresses the value of tact and consideration and the need of being casual about our correctness in subscribing to these conveniences of form.

* * *

The first edition of Emily Post's "Etiquette" was published in 1922 and the book has rated as a best seller ever since. For 15 years it has been the law and gospel of social ceremonial in the United States, going through edition after edition. Very recently it came off the press in its first completely revised form. The social historian will no doubt turn to comparing this edition with the first one in order to fill in his sketch of changes that have occurred in customs and manners during a period in which radio, automobiles and airplanes have done much to alter the tempo of daily living.

Comprehensive

Mrs. Post is, as always, vigorous and forthright, a style that may sound arbitrary at times but one that adds greatly to the relish of the reading. Of the general and thoroughly comprehensive content of the volume it is unnecessary to speak. Among the new chapters are "Manners for Motorists," "Modern Man and Girl," and "Modern Exactions of Courtesy." In addition to the details that can be consulted as occasion requires, the chapters, "What We Contribute to the Beauty of Living," and "The Only Real School for Charm Is Home" are worth pondering over.

* * *

"Courtesy Book" is, by comparison to the two tomes just described, a mere infant of some 110 pages. But for that very reason it will appeal to many. Explanations are clear, and while there is no room for the detailed examples and discussion the other books give, this one covers the essential points of social behavior and is a handy little volume for home or school use. Not its least intriguing feature are the silhouettes that caption each chapter. This is the only etiquette book we have seen that omits all reference to wines and liquors.

ALICE MYERS.

There Is a Feast to Cook!

Adventures in Homemaking

This day the kitchen is a singing place,
And joy is beaming on each pot's clean face.
We've work to do . . . there is a feast to cook.
The kitchen has a happy, friendly look.
The cranberries are popping on the stove,
The air is fragrant here with mace and clove;
The squash is ready for delicious pie,
The mincemeat, too, and apples bright, close by.
There's much to do before this day is done,
But singing speeds the work . . . sing, happy one!

Mildred Nickerson

More on House Plants for the North Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A rare old plant is the Ivy green,
Growing where no light is seen"—in other words, the ivy for the north windows, for the pair of vases on the mantel, for the bright piece of pottery on the living-room table, for glass bowls, for pottery pockets on the side walls, if green things growing in the home are desired through the winter months and if most of the windows face the north.

Ivy need not be monotonous, as there are many varieties of ivy and a collection of different kinds is really interesting. The English ivy, Hedera helix, is the best known and grows vigorously, branching freely. It is lovely grown in pots, trained over wire frames in any desired shape, or over simple trellises. The English ivy has many varieties, each one having a different leaf. Digitata has a broad leaf usually with five short points. Pedata looks like a bird's track with its long middle lobe. Mimina has very small pointed leaves and is an upright grower with low branches. This last one is the ivy to select for the gay little pot on the living-room or library table. The heart-leafed ivy, Cordata, with heart-shaped leaves, is the trailing type and looks lovely in artistic pots one at each end of the mantel. It grows slowly. All ivies like north windows. The variegated green and white ivy, however, wants a northeast window with morning sun where it will grow long and lovely. A few sprays of English ivy in glass containers will decorate the living rooms for months and finally root.

Ivies like a rather heavy soil mixture made of three parts soil to one part stable manure, or prepared manure, which is easier to handle, and they must be potted firmly with the soil pressed down hard. They should be watered thoroughly until the water runs through the hole in the pot, once in three days rather than watered every day, for if the soil stays wet and soggy the leaves will fall.

Another lovely plant for the north window is the deep velvety maroon Coleus which is more richly colored if the sun never strikes it. Coleus roots easily in water in two weeks. The lighter colored Coleus needs sun to keep it healthy. Coleus will grow easily in any good soil, but water must never be allowed to stand in the saucers or the leaves will fall. When the plant grows too tall and leggy the tops should be cut off and rooted in water and the old plant discarded.

Two ferns that are good ones for the north windows in winter are Hollyfern with thick, glossy, leathery leaves, and Rabbit's-foot-fern (Davallia) whose trailing stems are brown and fuzzy like bunny's foot. These two ferns stand the dry air and grow with only a moderate amount of water. They need rather a light soil—equal parts of loam, peat, leaf mold and sand.

Maidenhair-fern is best at a northeast window, as it needs a gleam of morning sun. It also requires more moisture in the air than Hollyfern and Rabbit's-foot-fern.

As a general rule shade-loving plants will thrive in the north windows and will give beautiful foliage if not flowers.

L. S. M.

A Friday Column.

Waxing Floors Correctly

Preservation Measure That Saves in Upkeep Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wood floors of mellowed beauty are the result not so much of muscular effort today, as they are the result of intelligent application of methods and devices which take the drudgery out of housekeeping. Fortunately, not only are modern methods less demanding of physical energy, but they produce better and more lasting results. It is possible now to achieve with very little effort a hard, dry, lustrous finish—one that fairly gleams.

First of all, let us consider the matter of washing the floor. Washing the floor with soap and water, or in the case of stubborn spots with naphtha or other cleansing agents, such as washing soda, is or should be the initial step. Actual "scrubbing" with soap and water is to be avoided, as when the soap is worked into the wood floors the alkali will react on the finish of the floor and cause deterioration. Water tends to darken the wood, so this process should be done with utmost care, and if possible the dirt should be removed with merely a cloth dampened with lukewarm water.

The First Coat Should Be Thin

When the floor is thoroughly dry, then one should apply a thin coat of wax which may be either in paste form or liquid. It has been found that a thin coat of wax polished to a high gloss is a better protection for the floor than a thick one. After the wax has had a chance to dry, which usually requires from 20 to 30 minutes, one should polish to a hard finish, unless the wax is of the liquid sort that requires no polishing. There are several good makes of this no-polishing liquid wax on the market today.

This waxing is the housewife's protection against harmful mars in the wood. Youngsters may decide to slide on them or scuff their feet and the housewife need not waste anxious moments about it, for they cannot mar the floor surface, but merely the protective coat. Among other joys of a waxed floor, too, is that if soiled in spots these spots can merely be cleaned and the additional wax applied will be easy to blend with the older polish. These worn spots are best cleaned with naphtha, because once a floor has been thus waxed, these spots should not be scrubbed with water.

Waxed floors should not be subjected to chemical or oil mop cleaners, since these tend to leave a film. The cleaner, furthermore, may be such that it will soften the hard glaze of the wax. Usually, just a dry floor duster will remove all dust and finer dirt particles. This will be all the care necessary.

Next a Coat of Paste

Usually, it is a good idea to use the paste polish at least semi-annually for an all-over waxing, and then the liquid for recovering and renewal of soiled spots. The paste polish must of necessity be given a high polish, to be sure that a hard surface is produced, one that will be impervious to dust and dirt. The liquid wax polishes come in either the non-rubbing or rubbing type, and in the case of the former it is important to give the wax sufficient time to dry before one walks on the surface to be sure that no scratches or mars are made in the wax.

I. M. B.

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Ironing the Swing Skirt

The swing skirt, being cut more or less circular, is not easy to iron so as to keep the hem line even. I find it helps to place a tape measure along the entire side of the ironing board and then take care to keep the dress on a straight line after measuring the desired length for the skirt. If ironed from top to bottom to meet this length the dress will hang even all around.

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The Fruit of the Season
Fresh cranberries are now on sale at fruit and grocery stores.
Cranberry Orange Relish is tasty — no cooking.
1 pound (4 cups) cranberries — 1 to 1½ oranges — 2 cups sugar
METHOD: Put cranberries through meat grinder. Pare orange with sharp knife; remove seeds; trim off white membrane (leaving the pulp exposed on the surface). Put rind and pulp through grinder, mix with sugar and berries. Let stand a few hours before serving.

Send for recipe book; it's free. Address American Cranberry Exchange, Dept. N, 90 W. Broadway, New York City.
Eatmor Cranberries

"The Faule ot the Leafe"

AMERICANS are generally led to believe that the term "fall," as applied to the third season of the year, is purely an Americanism, one of the many thousands of words which the New World has contributed to the English vocabulary. And in this conclusion our English friends are prone to agree. But both are mistaken. For no less a personage than Roger Ascham, one of England's great scholars of the sixteenth century, described the third season in these words: "The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, faule of the leafe and winter." Thus the author of "The Scholemaster," a work known for its excellent literary style, is found guilty of having introduced a word which, in America at least, has become generally accepted in preference to the more dignified term "autumn."

Whatever its designation, the student of nature in its larger aspects finds in the third season much of keen interest. This is peculiarly true of New England, where usually the first frost comes upon a luxuriance of foliage just ripening for the fall. It seems that provident nature has arranged this marvelous display of autumnal colors as a fitting prelude to the ringing down of its curtain at the end of the season of floral and arboreal glory. It is but a trite saying that seasons are individual, "that no two falls are alike." The careful observer is quite aware of this and, in consequence, he finds a new interest in each successive season.

* * *

AUTUMN THIS YEAR was no exception to the rule. The foliage, fed by copious rains in the early summer, attained a degree of luxuriance quite unusual. Maple, oak, birch, beech, and ash became veritable bowers of green during the long summer days. When the nights became cooler, weeks before the first frost, maples in the lowlands began to display their showy tints, harbingers of the changing season. Here was exemplified the fact that the cool of September nights starts the sap on its downward course, perhaps weeks before the first frost.

October was well under way before freezing cold blighted the foliage and flowers. But the weeks of late September and early October were resplendent with a variety and brilliancy of color on tree, vine, and shrub which I have never seen excelled. The gray old stone walls bordering New England roads wore a brilliant fringe of bright yellow, the contribution of the wild ivy to the scene. Telephone poles and tree boles bore strings of vivid red, the humble woodbine fulfilling its role in the autumnal symphony. Then came the endless variety in color tones of the maples, ranging all the way from lemon-yellow to brilliant red. Now and then, as the season advanced, some thick-topped sugar maple, which had persisted in holding its burden of green, responded gently to the cool touch of autumn. At first, just a dainty tinge of red appeared on the windward side of the tree. This deepened, day by day, until half of the tree was in full red regalia, while the leeward half was still deep green. After the first heavy frost on October ninth, this condition ceased, for the effect of the low temperature upon the foliage was uniform.

* * *

THE PERIOD OF brilliant shades passes quickly. It is, however, followed by a season of more subdued tones, scarcely less attractive. In fact, the forest trees of upland slopes, oak, beech, and birch, en masse, under the bright sun retain their duller yet charming hues long after the maples of the lowlands are stripped bare.

After enjoying the pageanty of our neighborhood for a few weeks, charmed day by day by its changing splendor, we followed the example of many travelers in journeying to the mountains of the Granite State for inspection of historical sites as well as to satisfy a lively curiosity as to the fall in the higher altitudes. Despite the warning of friends that the beauty of the foliage had departed, just after mid-October we set out, traversing the country to the foothills of the White Mountains, where the brilliancy of the foliage was still in evidence.

The days were sparkling and the winds were chill. But the brilliant pageantry was still there. In the notches, Franconia and Crawford, was an unfamiliar splendor. There the roadway was thickly bordered by small beeches clad in garments of lemon-yellow, so brilliant in the afternoon sun as to be almost blinding to the eye. And so we journeyed, mile after mile, along these gold-bordered winding roads, between towering heights, until night fell upon us, making shelter a necessity.

* * *

MUCH HAS BEEN written of the fall in New England. Frequently have artists undertaken to represent it on canvas. None has succeeded or ever can succeed in setting forth more than a hint of the actuality. It has a pageantry and an atmosphere that can never be expressed in words or depicted by the brush. There is about it an indefinable something, a quality that quite baffles poet and artist alike. Moreover, this "something" has much of variety. One fall is never like another. To be sure, the setting is the same; the hills and mountains, lakes and rivers, uplands and meadows change but imperceptibly. These, however, are but the stage for the great drama. The incomparable artistry of Dame Nature lies in the variation, in the arrangement, grouping, and continuity of the color display, forming a pattern never twice alike. This constitutes the charm of New England fall. It is a panorama newly set each year.

The student of nature also watches the changes in the floral display as well as in the arboreal decorations. The blooms of summer gently give way to the flowers of autumn, which are as distinctive in variety and color as the show in the florist's window.

* * *

AND THE BIRDS! Autumn days offer a constant change in bird life. The varieties nesting to the northward come drifting down, and the notes of chickadee, whitethroat, junco, kinglets, and a variety of warblers greet the ear. The more delicate soon disappear to the southward, while the hardier species remain until the winds of winter drive them also to milder climes. But even stark winter is not without its feathered friends. Numerous varieties from the far north become winter denizens. Snowy owls, Canada jays, snowbirds, pine grosbeaks and, joy of the bird lover's heart, across the continent from the far Pacific Coast comes the evening grosbeak to pay his respects to his eastern cousins.

Generous nature provides an interesting program, at all seasons of the year, for the hearing ear and the seeing eye. But, for sheer color conquest, the "faule of the leafe" stands supreme.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Late New England Autumn

THE trees have made a golden bridge
Connecting dawn to dusk.

EVELYN BROWN ROBINSON

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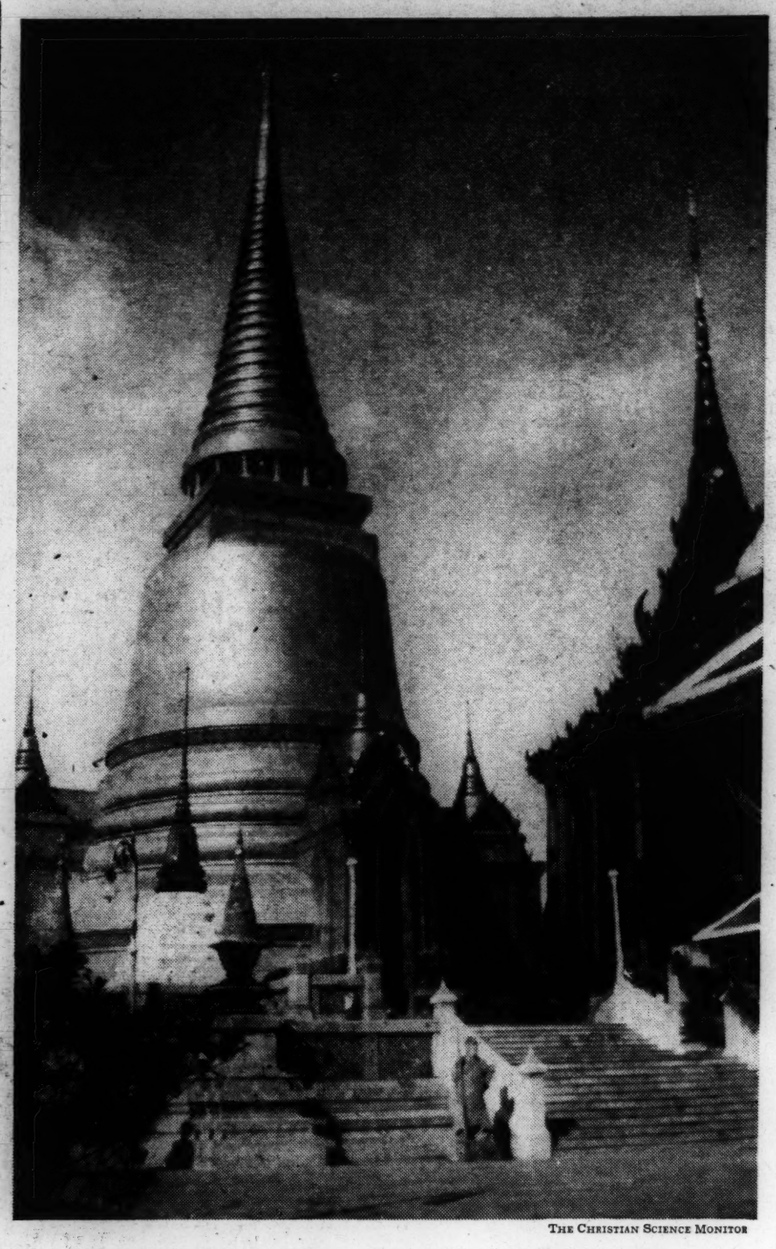
Third-Class in India

DAY and night across the loom of India's immense railway system the trains pass like shuttles to and fro, and the people in them are in incessant talk. I say day and night, for the darkness brings no cessation. However deeply the misguided Indian merchants and British or American sahibs may sleep in their first- or second-class coaches, India itself, the real India that takes some six hundred million third-class railway tickets a year, is not so stupid as to waste the precious drama-filled hours of the night in slumber. The Punjabi farmer—his legs tucked up under him—seated between the Marathi moneylender and the Afghan horse-dealer and face to face with the young journalist from Madras and the commercial traveler in hurricane lamps who dwells everywhere, talks and listens all night. For at his journey's end he knows he will have stories with which to make both the eyes and ears of every man in his village open with astonishment for months.

The whips of conversation in the men's coach, however, are without sting compared with the scorpions of the women's compartment. Imagine the thrill when you, who as a Hindu or Muslim wife of a small shopkeeper or a village blacksmith have been cooped up in the tiny courtyard of your home and for years have rarely talked with anyone beyond the group around the village well or the market stall, find yourself let loose in a crowded coach of other women similarly released. Here is no local back-biter to tell on you, and no superior man to put bridle and bit on your speech. The life-story of every woman in the coach is overhauled; she is cross-questioned—and would feel injured if it were not so—as to her parents, husband, and children. Even the European woman who ventures into a women's third-class coach has to submit to the fire of questions and to listen to a frank but good-natured discussion of her appearance, clothes and peculiarities. The train is the true circulating library of India's illiterate womanhood; a whole shelf-ful of short stories straight from life, palpitating, unexpurgated, humorous, indignant, scathing, pathetic; enough to tax the pen of a Balzac in a lifetime's effort to reproduce *La Comédie Indienne*.

Yet even to the sahib who slumbers, whether uneasily or easily through the hot dusty night in his second-class compartment, an Indian journey is an education. This book could be filled with the record of talks in the train. A man in a fez is seated in the corner reading *Daily Light for Daily Needs*. I go to lunch and come back; he is still meditating on it as it lies open on his knee. We talk. He is a Professor of Economics in a Muslim college in one of the Indian States. I find that he never travels without that well-thumbed little anthology.

"I do not understand," he tells me, "how any man goes on living and facing the problems of his life unless he can get some daily light and meditate on it."—From "India Reveals Herself," by BASIL MATHEWS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOLD-LEAF PAGODA IN ROYAL PALACE GROUNDS, BANGKOK, SIAM

IN COMPARISON with the trackless vastness of jungle surrounding Angkor, Bangkok, situated so pleasantly on the Menam River, presents a startling picture of modernity.

The temples and pagodas are numerous, vast and elaborate in decoration. In many of them porcelain decoration is used for exterior ornamentation, very similar to the Dresden china used in the palaces of the Ludwigs in German Bavaria. The finest of these magnificent towers is decorated entirely with glazed porcelain of every color.

At night the city lights up its houses and bridges, its pagodas, wats and temples, its royal palaces, as well as its picture palaces. Myriads of little junks and boats, rafts, launches and steamers add their quota; and when the river catches up all these lights, and by its reflection magnifies them, neither London's Piccadilly nor the rue de la Paix in Paris, not even New York's great White Way can offer anything more beautiful than this.

Bangkok is the Venice of the Orient, and like Venice has some islands formed by canals and streams that are only accessible by boats, though here these are less comfortable than the gondolas of Italy. There is another difference, for instead of the people going to the shops, the shops come to the people. Here is the fishmonger calling from house to house; the greengrocer paddles his tiny canoe and barges into the equally tiny boat of the poultryman, setting his chickens and ducks a-cackling. The delicatessen man has a marvelous array of tempting stuff in the bow of his skiff. One must close one's eye, as do the natives, to the appalling number of flies that settle on the highly colored cakes and sweetmeats. Here in a bigger boat is a father, taking his children to school on the way to his office. They can stop the library boat en route and purchase their school books and stationery in passing. Further on the drygoods store appears with a capable salesman, who strains his lungs in an attempt to outcry competitors and advertise the latest fashions. There seem thousands of crafts of all description in this busy suburb, jostling, pushing, poling. Verily, this is well called "The Floating Market."

"Twos and Threes"

NO, THINGS were not at "sixes and sevens" on the little rue de M— but decidedly "twos and threes"! I realized this suddenly one August morning when I opened my casement windows wider to let in the Paris sky and the ever amusing potpourri of morning sounds.

It is always a major problem to know what to look at first, for I never have quite been able to decide whether to concentrate on the gently moving curtains of the little balconies across the way—which conceal all the provocative mystery of French home life—or to let my glance trail downward slowly to the cobblestones. There is so much, so very much, all the way down, and when I have reached the street, absolutely no chance in the world of getting back again.

This particular moment, however, presented no problem, for on the balcony ledge directly opposite sat two Siamese kittens, as straight and solemn and mystical as my pottery pair across the North Atlantic! And, if you please, their beige necks were smartly outfitted with red collars, on each of which were tied—for no reason that I could understand except to fascinate me—*two* small green bows. Now, one bow on a red collar would have been delightful, but two! Well, the effect was decorative beyond belief.

I stared entranced, and the kittens stared, and suddenly a pair of arms reached out through the gently moving curtains and the Siamese and the red collars and the two green bows were whisked away, to be immediately replaced by two cages in which were calmly swinging two canaries and three parrakeets! Surely, the mysterious owner had an eye for color as well as numbers. Just as I was beginning to meditate on why there were no bows on the canaries and parrakeets, a sharp medley of deep and high-pitched barks rose up from the cobbles below, and I knew that I must drag my eyes away from the balcony ledge.

It was fortunate that I managed to at this moment, for nipping saucily across the street were two black poodles wearing white collars. Oh, the "light against dark" was more elegant than anything one could possibly imagine! And, to complete the effect, the leashes that attached them to their proud possessor were white, too, like the reins on circus ponies!

But this was not all. As though their appearance had been timed to a second, around the corner by the "Coiffeur des Dames" waddled a trio of Sealyhams in butter-yellow harnesses, trailed by a master who was driving them with all the spirit of a Roman charioteer!

With a gasp I rushed for my sketch-pad, and wildly jotted down these picture-book creatures before they had quite disappeared around the dim gray church at the end of the street.

"Oh, this Paris," I sighed, "this unpredictable city of people and animals and birds!"

No, things were not at "sixes and sevens" on the little rue de M— this August morning, but decidedly "twos and threes"!

V. G.

"L'Amour est impartial"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"L'AMOUR est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations. C'est la fontaine jaillissante qui crie: 'O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux.'" Voilà ce qu'écrit, à la page 13 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne.

La liberté concernant les asservissantes croyances de partialité, de favoritisme, d'injustice humaines, c'est le magnifique message que ces lignes apportent à un monde dans l'attente, fatigué et chargé. Avec quelle douceur elles apaisent la crainte que nous inspire la pensée de perdre le bien auquel nous nous attachons de toutes nos forces! Avec quelle assurance elles calment la crainte des échecs et détruisent les faux appuis tels que la chance ou le hasard!

Ce message plein de tendresse révèle que Dieu est l'Amour divin, Père et Mère de tous. Il nous rassure en nous faisant voir qu'à chacun de Ses enfants, Dieu confère le bien en abondance. Avec quelle reconnaissance nous apprenons que Dieu, l'Amour divin, est l'unique source d'où procèdent l'harmonie, la santé, le bonheur, la liberté sans bornes! Cet Amour est en effet, comme Mrs. Eddy le marque tendrement, la "fontaine jaillissante" qui ne connait ni restrictions ni limitations, mais qui répand toujours sur les uns et les autres des bénédictions infinies.

Il n'est donc plus nécessaire que les pensées ou les actes des humains soient gouvernés par la haine, la crainte, l'envie, la vengeance, la méfiance—qu'on y remarque le désir ou l'effort de priver quelqu'un du bien, afin d'augmenter ses propres richesses, son bonheur ou son abondance. Car elle est proche ici même et dès maintenant, l'ample bonté impartiale de l'Amour divin; tous peuvent l'utiliser par la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme, Son image et Sa ressemblance. Aujourd'hui les enseignements inspirés de la Science Chrétienne nous donnent cette compréhension, que nous rendons pratique dans la vie journalière quand nous exprimons les qualités véritables telles que l'amour désintéressé, la sagesse, la pureté, la joie, la confiance et la coopération.

Ainsi nous voyons clairement l'impossibilité d'acquérir des biens durables par les moyens et les méthodes matériels. Comme Dieu, le divin Amour, est l'unique source de tout ce qui est bon, le bien se multiplie dans notre existence à mesure que nous comprenons mieux la nature divine.

Voici des siècles que notre grand Maître, le Christ Jésus, enseigna et démontra ce fait: Dieu est le Dispensateur de tous les biens. Au cours de l'admirable prédication qu'on a plus tard appelée le sermon sur la montagne, le Maître qui discernait avec compassion les besoins de l'humanité, dit notamment: "Votre Père sait de quoi vous avez besoin, avant que vous le lui demandiez." Ces tendres paroles révèlent que l'Amour divin est toujours prêt à donner aux hommes ce dont ils ont besoin; nous avons en outre, dans l'Évangile de Luc, cette rassurante déclaration du Maître: "Ne crains point, petit troupeau; car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume."

Ces paroles impliquent que le Maître désirait écarter la crainte humaine du manque ou d'une disette quelconque, en élevant la pensée jusqu'à la compréhension de l'omnipotence et de l'omniprésence divines; là le royaume de Dieu, le règne de l'harmonie, est un fait actuel, et chacun comprend la nature impartiale de l'Amour.

La vie du Christ Jésus prouve d'une manière concluante que ce qu'il faut vraiment à l'humanité, c'est une meilleure compréhension spirituelle des faits suivants: la nature de Dieu, impartiale, universelle, et l'indestructible rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. Le Maître guérissait et enseignait; son ministère reflétait l'Amour divin d'une façon si complète que Jésus prouvait l'irréalité, l'impuissance absolue de toutes les formes du mal qui se dressaient devant lui. Parce qu'il connaissait la nature impartiale, universelle de l'Amour, cette connaissance subvenait abondamment à tous les besoins, tant pour lui-même que pour autrui.

Aujourd'hui, bien des hommes ont pour armure cette compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme, qu'ils ont obtenue grâce à l'étude du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien; ils se rendent compte que c'est le seul remède contre la haine et la guerre. C'est aussi la panacée aux inégalités apparentes du monde, où la pauvreté et les richesses matérielles, la santé et la maladie, le chômage et la détresse semblent inextricablement liés. L'Amour divin ne connait pas d'idées malades, sans place, appauvries, malheureuses. Dieu, l'Esprit, ne connait que Sa création spirituelle et parfaite. Quand notre pensée s'élève jusqu'à la réalisation de cette création parfaite où gouverne l'Amour, nous renonçons aux concepts matériels de la vie et nous gagnons l'intelligence spirituelle, le domaine où tous sont actifs, harmonieux et libres.

Le bien est toujours accessible, mais pour en avoir la preuve, il faut comprendre que l'homme est inséparablement uni à Dieu. Sur ce sujet, Mrs. Eddy écrit, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 77): "Tel est le grand Amour que le Père nous a témoigné; et cet Amour maintient l'homme dans la Vie sans fin, dans le cercle éternel de l'être harmonieux. L'homme est conduit par la Vérité qui ne connaît aucune erreur, et par l'Amour suprasensible, impartial, inépuisable."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Love is impartial"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LOVE is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

What a glorious message of freedom from the enslaving beliefs in human partiality, favoritism, and injustice these words bring to a waiting and heavy-laden world! How gently they quiet the fear of losing the good we cling to so tenaciously! With what assurance they calm the fear of failure and take away false dependence on luck or chance!

Tenderly this message reveals God to be divine Love, the Father and Mother of all. Reassuringly it tells us that He bestows abundance of good in equal measure on His children. And how grateful we are to learn that God, divine Love, is the only source of all harmony, health, happiness, and boundless freedom! For it is indeed, as Mrs. Eddy so lovingly points out, the "open fount," knowing neither restriction nor limitation, but continuously pouring forth blessings infinite on each and all.

No longer, then, need the thoughts or actions of individuals be governed by hatred, fear, envy, revenge, or distrust, with the attendant desire or effort to deprive some one of good, in order to increase another's wealth, happiness, or abundance. For the impartial, abundant goodness of divine Love is here and now at hand for all to utilize, through spiritual understanding of God and of man, His image and likeness. This understanding is given to us today in the inspired teachings of Christian Science. It is made practical in daily life by the expression of such true qualities as unselfed love, wisdom, purity, joy, trust, and cooperation.

We clearly see, then, how impossible it is for anyone to gain lasting good through material means and methods. God, divine Love, being the one source of all good, only this good is multiplied in human experience through an ever-increasing understanding of Him.

Centuries ago our great Master, Christ Jesus, taught and demonstrated the fact that God is the Giver of all good. During that most wondrous of all sermons, since named the Sermon on the Mount, the Master, compassionately understanding the needs of humanity, said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." In addition to these tender words, which reveal the preparedness of divine Love to meet every human need, is the Master's assurance, as recorded in the Gospel of Luke, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

These words imply that the Master desired to remove the human fear of lack or insufficiency of any kind, by lifting thought to the understanding of God's omnipotence and omnipresence, wherein the kingdom of heaven or reign of harmony is found to be a present fact, and Love's impartial nature is understood by each individual.

The life of Christ Jesus gives conclusive evidence that mankind's real need is always for more spiritual understanding of the impartial and universal nature of God and of man's oneness with Him. His ministry of healing and teaching so reflected divine Love that every phase of evil which confronted him was proved to be unreal and utterly powerless. His knowledge of Love's impartial and universal nature amply supplied all needs for himself and others.

Today, those armed with this spiritual understanding of God and man, gained through the study of the Christian Science textbook, realize that here is the only remedy for hatred and war. Here too is the panacea for the apparent inequalities in the world, where material riches and poverty, health and sickness, unemployment and distress, seem woven together. Divine Love knows no sick, jobless, poverty-stricken, or unhappy ideas. God, Spirit, knows only His spiritual, perfect creation. As we lift our thought to the realization of this perfect creation, where Love governs, we give up the material view of life and gain spiritual understanding, wherein all are active, harmonious, and free.

Speaking of the necessity of understanding man's inseparable unity with God, in order to prove the ever-availability of good, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being. It guides him by Truth that knows no error, and with supersensual, impartial, and unquenchable Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Meadow Bars

I WENT as far as the meadow bars
And leaned on the gate to watch for the stars.

To watch for Jupiter in the south
And Vega above and the Great Bear's mouth.

It seemed to me a curious thing,
My faith in what the dark would bring,

As though one should not be fresh surprised
Each night at the wonders before one's eyes.

To find them prompt, and each in place;
Above the cedars, Venus' face—

Venus, pale in the tawny glow,
Lingering still, yet turning to go—

And presently blossoming from the night
A thousand worlds in splendour bright.

How curious, anyway, that the stars
Should pass each night by the meadow bars!

ELIZABETH WILDER

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day (Wed.) 1,823,650
1937 vol. to date 364,287,115
1936 vol. to date 418,174,260

Market Generally Higher in Spite Of Profit Taking

NEW YORK (AP)—An upward slant was displayed by leading stocks in today's market despite considerable profit selling based on Wednesday's sharp recovery.

The list was under pressure at the start in dealings sufficiently speedy to put the ticker tape behind. There was a quick come-back, however, and gains running to 2 points generally were soon widely distributed. There were a few swings of 5 or so.

Dealings quieted later and, near the final hour, most quotations were well down from their tops.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

More orders for American securities from abroad were reported and foreign markets did better. Bonds exhibited strength in spots, although South Americans weakened following the Brazilian constitutional upheaval and the coincidental declaration of a moratorium on that country's external debts. . . . . .

Steels Advance

Prominent on the forward move were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Crucible, Inland Steel, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Public Service of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Howe Sound, Westinghouse, du Pont, American Can, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Air Reduction, U. S. Gypsum, J. C. Penney, U. S. Realty, American Chain, General Realty, Union Carbide, Crane Co., and American Radiator.

Building material stocks were given a whirl on expectations a huge housing campaign will be inaugurated by the federal powers as a means of bracing employment.

Most rails were content to keep about even. Utilities were quiet. Motors had difficulty in getting ahead.

Helpful, following Secretary Morgenthau's address which renewed hope in Wall Street that the Government will encourage private capital to assume responsibility for "pump priming," was approval by Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee of the proposed revision of the surplus profits tax law.

Bonds Decline

A sharp drop in South American loans, with Brazilian obligations leading the downturn, marked bond trading today. Government and corporate issues in this group fell 1 to 10 points in the wake of the Vargas coup d'etat in Brazil.

Brazil Central Railway 7s dropped more than 10 points while Rio De Janiero 8s were off around 4 points in moderately active dealings. As the noon hour neared Rio Grande De Sul 8s slumped more than 4 points and Argentine 4s lost around 3 points.

Other sections of the list were uneventful. Domestic corporates seesawed fractions to around a point in light trading while U. S. Federal loans were inactive and about steady. Leadership was lacking in most groups and heaviest turnover was on the downside.

Rail liens followed divergent paths. St. Paul 5s lost a fraction in active trading while Missouri Pacific 5s advanced a little. Utilities lost incentive and faltered lower. International Hydro Electric 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s dipped around a point.

Fractionally higher were Goodyear 5s, Erie 5s, Rock Island 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Pennsylvania 4½s. A trifle lower were Great Northern 4s, Loew's 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Santa Fe 4s.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Curb stocks swung up fractions to around 2 points in moderately active dealings today. Most active shares added fractions while wider gains were recorded in higher priced issues.

An outstanding exception to the general trend was Brazilian Traction & Light which dropped more than 4 points near the final hour as an aftermath of the Government upheaval in Brazil.

Aluminum Co. was up around 2 points and American Cyanamid "B" advanced about a like amount. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. added over 2 points and Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and McWilliams Dredging were up about a point at one time.

Tilting forward fractions were American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power, United Wall Paper, Lake Shore Mines, American Light & Traction and Pantepec Oil.

Small losers included Leonard Oil, Cities Service, Gulf Oil and Cord Corp.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Renewed buying came into the stock market and prices closed steady, with British funds very firm. Transatlantic issues remained steady while the industrial section was mixed. Far Eastern and German bonds sold lower and Brazilian Traction rallied from its low price of the day. Oils were heavy due to the gloomy outlook for that industry in Mexico.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, international shares and government bonds moving irregularly. Rentes finished 5 centimes lower to 40 higher and Bank of France lost 25 francs. Royal Dutch was also 15 francs down while Suez Canal moved up 30 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed with net gains of 1⅞d. to 2⅝d. after selling about 3½d. higher earlier in the day. Reports of considerable frost damage in Argentine and a better demand for imported wheats were the factors. Prices reacted partially on liquidation at the close. Offerings of cotton futures were light and Bombay buying was sufficient to sustain prices, which closed 1 point lower to 1 higher.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	37	36½	37	+ ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	3	51½	51	51½	Nov 9
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	22	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Nov 9
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 8
80¼	48¼	Air Reduction (1a)	30	54¼	52	52	— ¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	1	Alleghany	21	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
68½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
59¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	17	16½	15	15¼	+ ¾
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	+1½
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16	16	16	
45⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	9	20½	19¾	20	+ ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Industr (1)	9	9¼	9	9	— ¼
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	22	168	166	168	+3
17⅜	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	15	14½	14½	— ¼
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	39	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	56	56	56	+3
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	54	49¼	46⅞	47	— ½
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ¼
87⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
114⅞	57½	Amerada (2)	25	63	63	63	+3
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	7	63	62	63	+ ¼
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	18	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	12	39½	37½	38	+ ¾
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	27	91¾	88⅞	90¼	+1¼
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	159	158¾	158¾	— ¼
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	28	25¼	23⅜	24	+ ¾
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	12	45¼	44¾	45¼	+2
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	39	19	18	18¾	+ ⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 6
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	101	101	101	+ ⅞
32⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	+ ¾
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	5	16	15½	15½	— ½
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	49	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	76	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	8	23¾	22½	23¾	+ ⅜
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	6	28	27	27¾	+ ½
41¼	7	Am & For P 2 pf	19	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	17	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	38½	38	38½	Nov 9
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2¼	2	2	
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (11⅝g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 4
17¾	6⅜	Am International	4	9	9	9	+ ¾
58⅛	14½	Am Locomotive	30	21¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	70	70	70	
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	16	15⅜	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
68¾	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	14	30⅞	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅛
129½	101¾	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Nov 10
16½	3	Am Power & Light	224	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
87¼	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	
37½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	20	44¾	43¼	44	+1
29½	9¼	Am Rad & S St (.60)	243	14⅞	13¾	14	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	*52	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ⅛
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	7	82⅛	81½	82⅛	+2⅜
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
29	7½	Am Seating (¾g)	5	16	16	16	— ¼
105¾	45¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	98	54½	51	52¼	+ ¼
154	127½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	128	128	128	+ ½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	7	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	52	30¾	28½	29⅜	+ ¼
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	30⅜	29¾	30	— ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	114	114	114	
25⅞	8	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	18½	18½	18½	+1¼
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	44	151¾	150	150	—1¾
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	69½	69	69½	+ ½
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	72¼	71¼	72	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138	138	—1½
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	9	8	7¾	7¾	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60)	199	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83½	82	82	Nov 10
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	7	6¼	6	6	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	39⅜	38¼	38½	— ¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	68	8	7⅞	7⅞	
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	+2
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	324	31⅞	29⅝	30½	+ ¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	1	49	49	49	+3
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	15	15	15	+ ⅞
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4		4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	Nov 10
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Nov 8
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	36	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	71	71	71	— ½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	21	44	43¼	43½	+1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	12	5¼	4¾	5	
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	10½	10	10	
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	— ½
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	40	40	40	Nov 8
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	69	43⅜	41	41¾	+ ¼
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	78	78	78	—1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	30	29½	28	28¼	+ ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	14½	14½	14½	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	20	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
21	7¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	Nov 8
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	3	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 10
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	31	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	98	9¾	9⅛	9¼	
81	10	Balt & Ohio	81	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	10	17¾	16⅝	16¾	
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34½	34½	34½	Nov 10
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	36	18⅞	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
32	9	Barker Bros	6	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+1⅛
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	29	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bath Iron Wks (.50)	6	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	Nov 8
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	Nov 8
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	6	9½	9½	9½	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	106	15½	14	15	+ ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	16	18¾	18	18¾	Nov 10
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	6	39½	38½	39¼	+ ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	198	55½	53	53½	+ ½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	12	98½	97	97	+1
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	31	31	31	+2
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	2	17	16½	16½	— ½
49¾	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	14	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
48⅛	21	Boeing Airplane	46	24⅞	23¾	24⅜	
25	15	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	30	29½	30	+ ¼
28	17½	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	16½	15¾	16½	+1½
50⅝	24¼	Borden (1.60)	*30	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	3	Borg Warner (2a)	33	33¼	32½	32½	
4½	½	Boston & Maine	3	5	5	5	
35⅝	18¼	Botany C A	3	1	1	1	Nov 8
23¼	7	Bower B Bear (2g)	2	22⅞	22	22	
59⅞	18	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	37	11⅞	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
53½	32	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	29	27⅛			
47	29	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34			+1
38½	6⅞	Bristol-Myers (2.40a	*1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅞
53	8	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2¼	2	2¼	
102¼	32½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	Nov 8
52¾	19¼	Bkln-Man Tr	17	13¾	13	13⅛	— ⅜
39	37	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	39	38½	38½	+ ¼
24½	6	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	9	24¼	23	24¼	— ⅛
25⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (3½g)	27	10¾	10	10	+2
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	36	6	6	6	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	8	18¼	17	17	— ½
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	14	39	38	38	
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	28	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9¾	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	25	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	16	12¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	5	20½	20	20	+ ⅛

C

48⅛	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	26	25½	26	+ ½
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	20	2½	2	2	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	34	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	12	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	43	16½	15½	15½	— ¼
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	32	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
61½	30½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	Nov 10
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
191¾	89	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
100	50½	Case (J I) (6g)	13	102	100	100	+2
105¼	102½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	*2	54½	52	53½	+1¼
41¾	17	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	*2	103	103	103	
115	100	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	21	23¾	23	23½	— ⅜
48¾	21	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
39¼	24	Celotex (1.20g)	6	28¾	27	28	+2
12⅜	2	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	28	27½	28	+1
41¾	8	Cent Pdy	99	48¾	4	43⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	4	Cent RR NJ	9	12⅜	12¼	12¾	+ ½
14½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7	7	7	
86⅜	40	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
23⅜	3½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	32	45⅞	44	44½	— ½
63¼	29½	Certain-teed	59	9⅝	8	8⅝	+1¼
48	5	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	33¾	33	33	+1
68⅞	31	Checker Cab	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Nov 9
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	33	40⅞	40	40	— ½
90½	41½	Ches & Ohio (4)	4	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
4¾	¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	52	52	52	+2
13½	2	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
6⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3⅜	3½	3⅜	Nov 10
19½	3	Chi & N W	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi & N W pf	5	6¾	6	6½	+ ¾
18¼	3	Chi Gt West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 9
2	1⅛	Chi Gt West pf	5	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
3¼	⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
39	8¾	Chi M St P & P	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	9	2½	2¼	2¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	21	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ½
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1½	1½	1½	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
15⅞	3	Childs Co	8	6	6	6	+ ¼
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	363	72⅝	69¾	69¾	—1¾
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	5	4⅛	4	4	Nov 8
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	6	29	28	29	Nov 10
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	9	30⅛	29	29	
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	5	33	33	33	
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	16	16⅜	16	16⅛	+1½
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	10	122	121	121	—1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	Nov 4
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 10
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	15	33½	31¾	33	+1¼
51⅞	11¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	12	18⅜	17¾	17½	+ ⅜
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	2	20¼	20½	20½	+ ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	1	20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	294	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	10	18¾	17½	17⅝	+1
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	83¾	82¼	83	+2
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	24	43⅝	42⅞	43	
114	86⅞	Coml Credit pf (4¾)	2	86⅞	86¾	86¾	Nov 9
80⅛	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	47½	46½	47	
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	— ⅜
21¾	5	Coml Solv (.60)	27	9	8¾	9	+ ½
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	354	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
75⅝	35	Comwith & So pf (3)	9	46½	45	46½	+1⅜
19¼	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	7½	7	7½	— ⅜
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	1	27½	26	27	+1⅜
33¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 9
18⅞	4¾	Consol Aircraft	18	13½	12¾	13	
49½	22	Consol Cigar	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	
108	93	Consol Edison (2)	131	28	27	27½	
5¾	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	95¾	95	95¾	+1¾
18¾	4¼	Consol Film	14	2	2	2	Nov 10
13½	3¼	Consol Film pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Laundries	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
105⅞	101	Consol Oil (.80a)	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅜	2⅜	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
2⅝	⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	12	½	⅜	⅜	
13¾	3	Consol Coal	9	5¾	5½	5½	+ ¼
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	5	30	29½	30	+ ¼
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	3	83¼	83	83¼	Nov 9
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	33	17½	16½	16⅝	— ½
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	10	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	18	2	1⅞	2	
109¾	85	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	74	74	74	Nov 8
69⅛	41½	Cont Can (3)	20	48¼	46¾	47⅞	+ ⅜
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	30½	28¾	30½	+1½
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	38	33	32	32	— ¼
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	8	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	21	57	56	57	+ ½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
7	3	Coty	8	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
56½	24	Crane Co	54	31½	30	30½	+ ⅛
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	6	95	92	95	+3
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	4	24	23½	23½	
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	6	10⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
100⅞	31¾	Crown Cork (2)	15	39	37½	38¼	— ¼
56½	37½	Crwn Cork pf xw (2½)	1	38	38	38	Nov 9
47½	35	Crwn Ck pf xw (2½)	2	35½	35	35	Oct 29
44½	21	Crown

Business and Industry

Trade Slump, Seen Due to Commodity Speculation, Called Over

Commerce and Finance

Building in 1938 Predicted 8.5 P. C. Less Than in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Building and construction during 1938 will average about 8.5 per cent less than the volume of 1937, the International Statistical Bureau disclosed here in reporting upon a seminar held by the organization at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

"The indicated decline in the total building and construction predicted for 1938 takes into account the possibilty of a slight gain in residential building," A. W. Zelomek, bureau president, said.

Mr. Zelomek emphasized, however, that the anticipated gain in residential building was based on Government outlays. Private undertakings, he said, would show little change from 1937, with the most important retrenchment occurring in public works.

Lowered Incomes Big Factor

"Even though rents are maintained and costs are lowered, the prospect of a less favorable consumer income during the coming year will act as a restraint on building operations," he held.

Information assembled by the bureau was said to show the presence of many single-family dwellings on the market. Built for sale, the houses have not found ready purchasers, and hence were likely to deter building operations to some extent.

"The present slowing down of residential building, which may continue through the early part of the year and should be followed by an aggressive upturn in the late months of 1938, is not to be construed as marking the end of the business cycle which got under way several years ago," a bureau report says.

The report stresses that the present recession is not unusual, even in a rising business cycle, and that it should have a considerable distance to run before reaching its nadir. On the other hand, the bureau indicates that the next peak in building will not exceed the construction boom of 1925-26.

Deficiencies No Criterion

Existing qualitative deficiencies in housing are not a proper basis, it says, for estimating future building operations. Fundamental economic factors, it stresses, are more important in this case than are the existing deficiencies.

The report indicates, however, that if the present revival were sustained, it could, and would, provide greater stimulation to the economic structure. This could be accomplished, it adds, with only a minimum of direct Government action.

The bureau also discussed deficiencies in public utility building, in factories and other types of construction within that classification. These were held to be sufficiently marked to warrant heavy expenditures once business confidence was restored.

"Even with no break in the present legislative trend, some improvement is to be expected, especially from utilities," the bureau reports. "Modernization and repairs will continue, even though at a reduced rate. As yet, existing office vacancies hardly provide real encouragement to any substantial upturn in that building field."

Coal Association Opposes Boost in Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The national coal association estimated today proposed railroad freight rate increases would boost the nation's coal bill $45,000,000 a year.

The association's executive committee voted to oppose a 15 per cent increase for coal.

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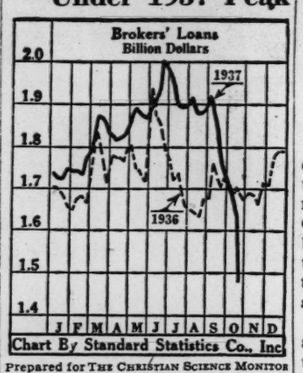
Brokers' Loans Well Under 1937 Peak



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brokers loans are now 25 per cent under the 1937 peak of $2,000,000,000 reached in June and $200,000,000 under the total of a year ago.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-spending policy is significant from his status under the New Deal. He has never been one of the inner circle but has been a sort of connecting link between ardent New Dealers and hostile Democratic conservatives. To lose him would be to sever a major bridge between the White House and the Conservative South. Following his narrow defeat for the majority leadership frequent conciliatory efforts have been made to expunge any rancor that might have been left.

It is from this source that support for the Morgenthau program comes, and it carries a veiled warning. Senator Harrison urges—

1. That the Administration "fight" for the Morgenthau program.

2. That the undistributed profits tax "must" undergo some modification.

3. That "the Administration must appreciate that honest differences of opinion may arise as to policies, but that it cannot permit these differences to influence insinuations and charges of party disloyalty."

The Harrison telegram does a good deal to set the mood for the incoming Congress in which party loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt coupled with a strong determination to resist excessive New Deal pressure.

Work on New Tax Bill

It is under such circumstances that the corollary task of framing a revised tax bill is going on. From day to day new schemes are proposed but the important fact is that none of these has yet gone beyond the discussion stage. Latest of these is the proposal for an indirect levy on $56,000,000,000 worth of tax-exempt securities. But like other ideas this is still tentative, though it may be showing the direction of the wind.

Tax hearings are going on in private before a House sub-committee, where Treasury officials are daily appearing. The Administration does not want an immediate increase in gross taxes, if it can avoid it, but is prepared to shuffle about existing taxes on a "put and take" basis.

The formula for squeezing revenue out of "tax-exempt" income would amount to an increase in the tax on other income to make up for what otherwise would be forthcoming from tax-exempts. The plan was originally proposed by Carter Glass, while Secretary of the Treasury, who declared it constitutional.

Bank of France Cuts Discount Rate

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Bank of France today lowered the discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The change followed reports that gold is returning in large quantities to the bank's vaults. Advances on securities were brought down from 4½ to 4 per cent and on 30-day advances from 3½ to 3.

It was the first time since January that the bank's discount rate had been lowered to such a point.

The action followed the "easy money" policy of Premier Camille Chautemps' government and came at a time when call money was offered at a rate under 2 per cent—it had been as high as 14 and 15 per cent.

Exchange experts said the bank "must have purchased nearly one hundred million dollars" in the foreign exchange market and that the market for the franc now is sufficiently strong to lower rates.

Ontario's Gold Output Up On Daily Average Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Production of Ontario gold mines for the month of September amounted to $7,182,487, as against $7,400,247 in August, according to the Department of Mines, the decline being due to the fact that there was one day less in September. Average daily output for September was $239,416, as compared with $238,717 in August.

Of the 45 mines reporting production during the period, the highest was Hollinger with $1,200,516. This was followed by Lake Shore with $1,140,379, McIntyre, $678,997; Wright-Hargreaves, $638,952, and Dome, $601,631.

The total output for Ontario for the first nine months of the year totaled $65,137,357, as compared with $59,284,978 for 1936.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK—Net electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended Nov. 5 totaled 90,160,055 kwh., an increase of 2.1 per cent above the like week of 1936. An increase of 4.0 per cent in electric output was reported for October production of 403,612,576 kwh. being 15,405,831 above a year ago. For the year ended Oct. 31, output was 4,681,536,510 kwh., up 501,411,384 or 12.0 per cent above the previous 12 months.

Business Decline Checked, Outlook Good, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The major causes of the recent reaction in business in the United States, according to Economics Statistics Bulletin, were: (1) Overspeculation in commodities, based upon fears of inflation, labor troubles and war. (2) Overproduction and inventory accumulation resulting from price speculation.

"For all intents and purposes," says the report, "the first factor was the real cause, the second factor merely being a result of the first." The service expresses its conviction that the business recession has now been completed.

"During recent months, prices have declined, the reaction occurring in raw materials, principally farm products," continues the report. Thus, the maladjustment has been corrected and the profit margin restored. This condition is as favorable as was the case prior to the advance in business activity in the fall of 1936.

Outlook Improves

"While the price maladjustment and excess inventory conditions—the primary causes for the decline in business—have been corrected," says the report, "purchasing power has remained at a favorably high level of actual sales, or demand. In our opinion, this factor will cause production to rise in the immediate future.

"There is no doubt but that the recent reaction has sobered the spending habits of the average person and that business men generally are more cautious in their attitudes. The extent of this influence, however, cannot be measured exactly. The best indication that can be found is in the retail trade statistics and here there is no evidence, as yet, of any material effect.

"Even the sales at the automobile show have exceeded those of last year. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the capital goods industries, producing machine tools and machinery, are still operating near capacity levels and have large backlogs of unfilled tonnage.

"Obviously, even were the new orders for such goods to remain low for several months, these industries would not be affected immediately. It is because of these conditions that we do not give the psychological element much weight in the present situation. It is our belief that business conditions determine sentiment; sentiment is a result, not a cause of business trends.

"Largely because of the stimuli received from inflation and labor fears," continues the report, "the previous spurt in business and prices was too rapid and led to many maladjustments. Accordingly, the recovery was unsound and could not be expected to be maintained. As stated above, we believe that the maladjustments created have been corrected and that business can proceed under its own power, so to speak, provided there is a motive.

Decline Completed

"The motive in American business has always been the ability to make profits. Although this motive has been tempered in recent years, one cannot deny that it still exists, if corporate earnings are any guide. The price correction since last April has improved the unit profit margin and provided the demand is sustained, as we believe will be the case, total earnings will improve.

"It is true that the labor demands met by industry during the past year prevented profits from rising as fast as they might have otherwise; but still, profits were substantial. Furthermore, the demands of labor have subsided a great deal of late and the whole labor situation is less troublesome than was the case a year ago. It is also true that taxes have been increased. This has prevented profits from rising as fast as might otherwise have been the case. The fact remains, however, that profits have expanded.

Regarding the outlook, the report says: "The business recession has been completed. Activity should rise sharply to new highs during the next six months."

Push Reform to Save Private Ownership of U. S. Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—A full-bodied program of reforms, embracing the practices of railroad executives, financiers, workers and government-regulating agencies, was presented to the railroad industry and the public today as the means of justifying continuance of railroad ownership in private hands.

After a five-year study of the government ownership issue, Lewis C. Sorrell, professor of transportation at the University of Chicago, presented his findings today in a volume, "Government Ownership of Railways for the United States," published under the auspices of the Transportation Conference and the Railway Business Association.

Government ownership of railroads in the United States would be undesirable, would serve neither the public interest nor the special interests involved, and is not necessary or inevitable, according to Professor Sorrell. There are, however, "combustible elements" in the present situation which might cause the nationalization issue to flare up overnight, he declares, and danger exists of drifting into a policy of government ownership of the carriers simply as a result of inaction and without really desiring to adopt such a program.

The Sorrell study is part of the effort of the Transportation Conference to help work out a national policy embracing all forms of transport. Maintaining an efficient system of privately owned railroads is a factor in determining such a policy, Dr. Sorrell said. He asserts that the reasons which have led to government acquisition of railroads in other countries do not exist in the United States, and results of government ownership and operation abroad do not indicate that this country should follow suit.

"Private ownership-operation of the railroads is the desirable policy for the United States, whether viewed from the standpoint of the special interest groups most directly concerned, or from that of the public interest," he says. "Notwithstanding the patent financial difficulties facing the rail carriers, provided there exists the will to avert it, government ownership of this industry is neither necessary nor inevitable."

Present Conditions

Dr. Sorrell indicated the steps necessary in his opinion to halt the drift toward nationalization of railroads in this country, either from direct legislation or through indirect pressure inherent in credit and capital difficulties, excessive government regulation, labor costs and difficulties, burdensome laws and other factors. He suggested that steps toward reform be taken as follows:

1. Railway investors to recognize obsolete capital structures and effect early revision of them, in order to re-establish credit.

2. Railway managements to recognize operating policies and practices, particularly those that reflect a somewhat unyielding individualism and intense competition, and to explore co-operative ventures that offer hope of economies and of adaptation of the industry to present-day conditions.

3. Railway labor to re-examine its policies and vested rights, and to eliminate what is obsolete in them; and to realize the changed status of railroads, with resulting effects upon traffic, revenues, wage levels, and opportunities for employment.

4. Shippers and communities to abandon obsolescent attitudes, policies and vested interests in railroads and other forms of transportation.

5. Shippers, investors, managements and labor to settle controversies without recourse to the Government, thus demonstrating their capacity to set their own house in order.

6. The named groups, together with government officials responsible for administering regulatory laws, to modernize the system of government intervention in transportation.

Professor Sorrell continued: "Experience with government management of railroads is very limited in the United States. Federal operation during the World War took place under abnormal conditions. Although it exemplified certain difficulties likely to confront government administration at any time, that period is generally regarded as affording no safe generalizations concerning the expected results under long-run and peacetime assumptions. Government railroads in foreign countries have generally resulted from conditions which militated against private enterprise in this field of endeavor, and they have functioned as part of a historical development and institutional environment that must not be forgotten in an attempt to translate their experience for the benefit of the United States.

"Few government railroads have, over a period of years, operated on a self-sustaining basis; extraneous political considerations have unwarrantedly shaped their administration, and their control over expenditures for personnel is less effective than that which obtains on private railways. The dominant motives to government acquisition of railroads elsewhere do not exist in the United States today, and nothing in the observed results of government ownership and operation abroad recommends that policy to this country."

Dr. Sorrell, summarizing, found the following conditions to prevail:

1. There exists little vocal demand for government ownership of railroads, but this does not mean that the issue is not imminent.

2. Organized railway labor has taken a definite stand for government ownership of railroads.

3. The shipping groups of the country are decidedly against government ownership of railroads, and their opposition is becoming daily more evident.

4. The railway investment groups probably are opposed to government ownership of railroads, but they are decidedly silent at present. In order to salvage their investments, they might espouse that step.

5. Irrespective of the professed views concerning the desirability of private ownership, the several groups may be supporting measures that are calculated to make private ownership impossible of long continuance.

6. The general public is largely indifferent, though not hostile, to private ownership of the railroads, but is preoccupied with the effort to battle its way out of depression.

7. An unstable political situation exists in which a skillful political manipulator can secure support for many projects of doubtful wisdom.

8. Business leadership has lost some prestige with the public, thus creating doubt concerning its ability to repel further political invasion of the realm of private enterprise.

Makers of New Products Find More Care Needed in Choosing Trademarks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturers of newly discovered or invented products are finding they must exercise more care in their choice of names and trademarks, for names likely to stand for a class of similar things are quite apt to become valueless as trademarks of particular brands.

In a report to the American Chemical Society on "Lost Monopolies of Names and Things," E. W. Leavenworth, New York attorney, points out that such names as kodak, kerosene, linoleum, victrola, cellophane, featherbone and a host of others once claimed as trademarks, became so widely used as the generic name of the goods they were soon worthless to manufacturers as trademarks for particular brands.

"The steps that should be taken for trademark protection," said Leavenworth, "are not methods that a good sales or advertising manager would follow for increasing sales. They may even retard sales for a time. It takes longer to 'popularize' two new names such as a new trademark and a new product name, than to popularize one.

"It is natural to want quick results through having one word stand for both the product and the trade-name. As a consequence the importance of the 'long pull' value of a trade-mark is sometimes overlooked, and the opportunity to enjoy a monopoly in the future is sacrificed to present sales. This shortsighted policy can be corrected, by tempering sales and advertising efficiency with the prudence and caution that knowledge of the frailties of trade-marks gives.

"Trade-marks are not made by coining them or by calling them or by registering them as trade-marks. The rights are established under our law by making what we call a 'trade-mark use' of the word or mark which is to be the subject of the rights, and by being the first to do so with respect to the class of goods sold. A trade-mark use is made by using the trade-mark on goods sold in commerce, and by using it in such a manner and under such circumstances that it indicates to observers a particular brand or make of the goods and not the kind of goods.

"The name cellophane became lost as a trade-mark because the goods were new and nameless, and the word cellophane was used on them in such manner that it appeared to be the name of the goods."

Already many manufacturers are beginning to take such advice to heart. Du Pont Chemical Works, for example, have recently gone over all their most up-to-date products with such ideas in mind. That was the reason, it appears now, for changing "Duprene" (artificial rubber) to "Neoprene," du Pont's special brand of artificial rubber.

Lackawanna Loss Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., reported net loss for the first nine months of 1937 at $367,048 compared with a net loss of $931,157 in the like 1936 period.

Chain Store Sales

Montgomery Ward

Montgomery Ward & Co. October sales were $48,825,203, an increase of 7.4 per cent over a year before, against an increase of 12.3 per cent in September and of 20.4 per cent for nine months, comparing as follows:

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$48,825,203	$45,455,404	7.4
9 months	319,788,818	265,598,051	20.4

September sales increased 12.3 per cent over September, 1936.

Safeway Stores

	1937	1936	Inc. %
4 wks, Oct. 30	$29,295,924	$27,060,477	8.2
44 weeks	322,584,624	285,678,482	12.9

Sales for four weeks ended October 2 last, showed an increase of 12.4 per cent over like period of 1936.

J. C. Penney Co.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$29,989,924	$28,941,846	3.6
10 months	210,272,854	195,124,143	7.7

September sales showed an increase of 10.1 per cent over September, 1936.

S. H. Kress & Co.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$7,113,521	$7,306,525	2.6
10 months	65,857,626	64,698,176	*1.8

*Increase.

Sales for September showed an increase of 2.2 per cent over September, 1936.

Bond Stores, Inc.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$2,823,429	$2,425,466	16.4
10 months	16,052,430	13,417,611	19.6

September sales showed an increase of 35.3 per cent over September, 1936.

Spiegel, Inc.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$7,492,835	$6,146,747	21.9
10 months	43,409,669	34,135,596	27.1

September sales showed an increase of 23.2 per cent over September, 1936.

Walgreen Co.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October sales	$5,872,643	$5,529,076	6.2
10 months	55,701,718	51,372,240	8.4

September sales were 10.6 per cent over September, 1936.

J. J. Newberry Co.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$4,475,401	$4,427,651	1.0
10 months	38,183,459	36,202,533	5.5

September sales showed an increase of 4.9 per cent over September, 1936.

McCrory Stores

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$3,333,124	$3,510,805	5.0
10 months	30,931,720	30,311,516	*2.0

*Increase.

September sales showed an increase of 0.3 per cent over September, 1936.

G. C. Murphy Co.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$3,895,668	$3,636,717	7.1
10 months	32,487,484	28,348,594	14.6

September sales showed an increase of 14.7 per cent over September, 1936.

Neisner Bros.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$2,083,776	$1,958,883	6.3
10 months	17,469,139	16,163,841	8.0

Dominion Stores, Ltd.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
4wks to Oct. 30	$1,498,566	$1,459,935	2.6
¶44wks Oct. 30	16,414,076	16,280,849	0.8

¶As compiled from company's reports.

Sales for four weeks ended October 2, last, showed an increase of 2.2% over the like 1936 period.

Interstate Department Stores

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$2,344,343	$2,462,016	4.8
Nine mos	16,929,988	16,726,101	*1.2

*Increase.

September sales were 2.2% over September, 1936.

Peoples Drug Stores

	1937	1936	Inc. %
Oct. net sales	$1,904,764	$1,932,481	1.4
10 months	18,224,742	16,944,003	7*.5

*Increase.

September sales showed an increase of 5.4% over September, 1936.

Consolidated Retail Stores (Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries Only)

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$957,559	$989,927	3.2
10 months	7,699,979	7,146,635	*7.7

*Increase.

September sales showed an increase of 16.1% over September, 1936.

Lane, Bryant, Inc.

	1937	1936	Inc. %
October	$1,474,302	$1,406,132	4.8
10 months	12,134,259	11,561,879	5.0

September sales showed an increase of 8.6% over September, 1936.

Butlers, Inc., Miami, Fla.

	1936	1937	Inc. %
October	$89,612.62	$111,270.84	26
10 months	$08,925.81	$92,663.74	33

Change in Basis Of Figuring Rates By Utilities Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government spokesman argued before the Supreme Court that the present method of valuing utilities for rate making purposes is "nothing more than dignified guesswork."

Echoing President Roosevelt's contentions, Oswald Ryan, general counsel for the Federal Power Commission, declared that a "prudent investment" basis should be substituted for the present one of original and reproduction cost.

He participated in arguments on a 1933 order by the California Railroad Commission directing the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to reduce its gas rates by $1,744,681 a year.

There appeared to be a possibility that the court might send the litigation back to a three-judge Federal court in California to determine whether the rates ordered would result in "confiscation."

What Basis for Rates?

Chief Justice Hughes suggested that the lower court had not passed on this question but instead had determined that the company had not been given an adequate hearing.

Warren Olney Jr., general counsel for the gas company, suggested that if the Supreme Court desired to pass on the confiscation question, it bring the evidence here instead of returning the litigation to California.

Ira H. Rowell, attorney for the Railroad Commission, explained that the three-judge court had decided that the state regulatory body had not given sufficient consideration to the reproduction value of the gas company in fixing the rates.

He said the commission gave "dominant weight" to the "prudent investment" basis, but added that "this does not mean that the commission gives no weight to the cost of reproduction."

The three-judge court enjoined enforcement of the rate reduction and this decision was affirmed last term by the Supreme Court in a 4 to 4 opinion. However, the court later decided to reconsider the case.

Black's Vote May Determine

Justice Sutherland, for reason's unexplained, abstained from participation in last term's proceedings and in today's.

Since the 4 to 4 decision, Justice Van Devanter has been succeeded by Justice Black. This led some observers to predict that the rate reduction might be sustained by a five to three vote if the court passed on the controversy again.

Mr. Ryan told the court that it should reverse its decisions for the past 39 years and uphold the "prudent investment" basis.

Asked by Justice McReynolds for a definition of this form, he said:

"By prudent investment is meant the amount reasonably and honestly invested in public utility properties used and useful in the public service."

He said that determining reproduction cost was expensive, involved great delay and could not be done with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

"This requirement is strangling regulatory control," he asserted, adding that if the power commission has to follow this practice in regulating utilities "it faces a hopeless task."

Carloadings Drop 3.6 P. C. in Week Under '36 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 732,145 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 6.

This was a decrease of 39,510 cars, or 5.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 27,470, or 3.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 149,372, or 16.9 per cent, compared with 1936.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Decrease from Last wk.	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	296,804	17,032	11,797
Less-than-carlot merchandise	167,591	2,280	1,252
Coal	142,054	8,671	9,064
Grain and grain products	43,873	689	†14,543
Western districts	28,493	698	†10,434
Livestock	18,428	974	649
Western districts	14,950	1,256	289
Forest products	32,488	1,989	53
Ore	23,272	7,559	15,519
Coke	7,635	316	3,679

†Increase.

Hosford to Stay on Coal Commission for a While

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles P. Hosford Jr., chairman of the Bituminous Coal Commission told friends he intended to stay on the job until the commission approved a soft coal price structure.

This development, the latest in the commission's internal feud, followed President Roosevelt's statement that he hoped Mr. Hosford would not leave.

Mr. Hosford had submitted his resignation.

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Axtell J. Byles

Of New York, Chosen President of the American Petroleum Institute for the Fourth Time

Byles Is Elected Petroleum Institute Head for 4th Time

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Axtell J. Byles of New York was re-elected president of the American Petroleum Institute today to serve his fourth term.

Directors of the petroleum trade group's eighteenth annual convention re-elected these other officers:

K. R. Kingsbury of San Francisco, vice-president-at-large; George A. Hill Jr. of Houston, Texas, vice-president for production; W. S. S. Rodgers of New York, vice-president for refining; C. E. Arnott of New York, vice-president for marketing.

O. D. Donnell of Findlay, Ohio, treasurer; W. R. Boyd Jr. of New York, executive vice-president; Lacey Walker of New York, secretary and assistant treasurer; John S. Cooke of New York, assistant secretary.

Canadian Tourist Spendings Rise; May Exceed 1929 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In 1937 the number of tourists visiting Canada came up to those who came in the record year 1929, and this year the visitors have again been spending freely, according to an analysis published by the Royal Bureau of Canada. On a basis somewhat similar to that used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for calculating the volume of expenditudes of these visitors, it would appear probable that the total for 1937 will equal or exceed the record attained in 1929, namely $309,000,000.

In the first eight months of 1935, 1936 and 1937 foreign automobiles which entered Canada numbered 2,396,000, 2,811,000 and 3,184,000 respectively. The eight months of 1936 showed a gain of 415,000 cars as compared with 1935, and the eight months of 1937, in turn, a gain of 373,000 over 1936.

Of the cars which entered Canada in 1937 1,000,000 remained within the country for periods which varied from two days to two months, and more than 1300 cars were here from two to six months.

About 20,000,000 people from the United States will have visited Canada before the year is over, and between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of them will have stayed here two days or more.

Average Small Town Income $1500 a Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The annual income of the typical American family in the average small city is close to $1500, the bureau of home economics reports.

It bases that estimate on interviews with 14,400 families in 19 small cities selected as representative of American communities which have populations ranging between 9000 and 19,000.

The bureau reports the highest median income was $1617, found at Klamath Falls, Ore.

In only six of the cities did the cross-section sampling show home-owning families outnumbering renting families. Highest ranking in home-ownership was Logan, Utah, with a percentage of 64. Other five cities were New Philadelphia, Ohio, 54 per cent; Beaver Dam, Wis., 53 per cent; Boone, Iowa, 52 per cent; Olympia, Wash., 57 per cent; and Provo, Utah, 59 per cent. Astoria, Ore., was the lowest ranking in home-ownership, with a percentage of 17.

Average rents paid in 19 cities ran from $13 to $24 a month. Highest rents were found at Greenfield, Mass., and Columbia, Mo., the lowest were at Griffin, Ga.

The average size of families on relief in the 19 cities ranges from 3.4 to 5.1, while for non-relief families, the average is 3.2 to 4.5.

Only in Greeley, Colo., did business and professional families outnumber wage-earners' families. In other cities, the latter exceeded the former by ratios as large as three to one.

The percentages of home-owning families in the cities (exclusive of percentages given above) follow:

Westbrook, Maine, 36; Greenfield, Mass., 39; Lincoln, Ill., 46; Mount Vernon, Ohio, 50; Moberly, Mo., 48; Columbia, Mo., 46; Eugene, Ore., 47; Klamath Falls, Ore., 44; Dodge City, Kan., 37; Greeley, Colo., 44; Griffin, Ga., 21; and Sumter, S. C., 32.

A special study of Negro families in the Southeast showed, the bureau said, a median income of $397 in Griffin, Ga., and $430 in Sumter, S. C.

South Manchuria Railway To Purchase Locomotives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inquiries for 25 to 100 locomotives of type 2-8-2 are being made by the South Manchuria Railway, according to Railway Age. The Louisiana & Arkansas is inquiring for 100 to 300 pulp wood cars.

New orders for equipment in October reached a new low for the year with only 21 freight cars purchased and no locomotives and no passenger cars awarded. In October, 1936, 22 locomotives, 1310 freight cars and five passenger cars were purchased.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'47 Mch	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 3¼s '41	106.19	106.19	106.19
1 3⅜s '47-'43	107.5	107.5	107.5
3 3¼s '46-'44	106.15	106.15	106.15
3 2¾s '47-'45	102.28	102.28	102.28
1 2¾s '48-'46	104.27	104.27	104.27
2 4¼s '52-'47	115.21	115.21	115.21
12 2½s '53-'49	98.5	98.3	98.3
27 2¾s '54-'51	99.29	99.28	99.29
1 2¾s '54-'51 reg	99.25	99.25	99.25
10 3s '55-'51	102.29	102.27	202.29
7 2¾s '60-'55	100.16	100.16	100.16
21 2¾s '59-'56	99.18	99.17	99.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3¼s '64-'44	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s '49-'39	100.28	100.26	100.27
10 2¼s '44-'42	100.20	100.20	100.20
14 3s '52-'44	102.15	102.14	102.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	95	95	95
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54	54	54
3 Alleghany 5s '44	78	78	78
10 Alleghany 5s '49	67	67	67
66 Alleghany 5s '50	29¼	29	29¼
97 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	103¾	103¼	103½
61 Am & For P5s 2030	62	60	60
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103½	104
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅝	113½	113⅝
25 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	99¾	100
15 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100	17-32	100½
36 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	99⅞	100¼
7 Am T Frd cv 50	107	107	107
6 Anaconda Cop 4½'50	102¼	102	102
9 Ang C Nitra deb '6/	38	38	38
3 Arm Del 4s'57	91	90½	91
10 Arm Del 4s'55	91½	91	91½
12 AT&SF 4s'95	108¾	108½	108⅝
4 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	102¼	102	102¼
3 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	105½	105	105
1 Atl & Birm 4s'33	20	20	20
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	94	94
4 ACL cle 4s'52	78½	78	78
21 A C Line 4½s'64	76	75¾	76
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	35½	35½	35½
8 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	30¼	30	30
20 B&O rfg 6s'95	56	55	55⅞
45 B&O 1st 5s'48	84½	82½	84
5 B&O rfg 5s'95	50	47½	49½
31 B & O 5s'96 F	49	46¾	47
14 B&O 5s 2000 D	47	46¾	47
80 B&O cv 4½s'60	42	41	42
48 B&O 4s'48	79½	77¾	79½
30 B&OPLE&WV '41	73¼	72½	72½
9 B&O 5s S W '50	64⅜	64½	64⅜
2 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117¾	117½	117½
1 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	127½	127½	127½
8 Beth Stl 4¾s'60	102¼	101¾	102¼
1 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	93¾	93	93
19 Boston&Me 5s'67	53½	52¼	53
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	53½	53½	53½
5 BotConMills 6½s'34	10½	9¾	10½
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	102	101⅞	102
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	84	84	84
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	114	⅜113⅝	113⅝
18 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	99⅜	99	99
23 Buf R&P 4½s'57	55½	54½	55
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Sou 5s '62	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5 s'60 Jly	115½	115½	115½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅝	117½	117½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Can Pac 4s '54	103	103	103
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	97¼	97	97¼
22 Can Pac as perp	86½	86⅛	86½
1 Caro Cen 4s '49	50	50	50
8 Caro C&O 6s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24½	24¾	24½
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	8¾	8¾	8¾
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15	14¼	15
3 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	97	97	97
5 Cen N Eng 4s '61	48	48	48
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	74½	74	74½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	38	38	38
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	65¼	63	64¼
9 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 C&O 4½s '92	118¼	118¼	118¼
21 C&O 3½s '96D	95¾	95	95
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¼	95	95⅛
2 C&O Potts Crk 4s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19 Chi&Alton 3s '49	31¼	31	31
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	109	109	109
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
30 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¼	108	108¼
5 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	106	106	106
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	20½	21½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7½	7½	7½
191 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	11	11⅜
80 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	32	32	32
10 CM&StP gen 4s '89	30½	30⅜	30½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
10 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	21	21	21
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	19	19	19
102 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	7¼	7	7
22 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¾	10½	10¾
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8 Chi & NW 3½s '87	19	18½	18½
166 Chi&NW Helme pf (7)	10	154	154
135½ 125 Hercules P pf (6)	10	128	128
120½ 94 Holland P pf (5)	80	94¾	94
114¾ 109 Holly Sug pf (7)	10	109½	109½
72 41 Illinois Cent LL (4)	190	42	40½
143 132 Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	40	132	132
111½ 100 Interch Corp pf (6)	20	100	100
10 2¼ Int Ry Cent Amer	120	5	5
87½ 35 Int Ry Cem pf (5k)	200	51⅜	49⅞
110 65 Int Silver pf (8k)	100	80	80
107½ 72¼ Intrst D Strs pf (7)	20	77½	77½
127 116 Island Crk C pf (6)	10	118	118
126 120 Johns-Man pf (7)	50	123	122¾
136 72 Jones&L S pf (5¼k)	150	81	77
121 115½ Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118½	118½
110 82½ Keith-A O pf (5½k)	20	82½	82½
109½ 92 Kendall pf (6a)	20	94	94
71 20¾ Kinney (G R) pf	30	22¼	22¼
35½ 12 Kinney (G R) pr pf	20	17	17
27⅞ 6 Laclede Gas	1	13	13
41½ 8 Laclede Gas pf	160	24	21½
203 100½ Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	60	100	100
110 101 Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	50	102	102
47¾ 125 Lorillard pf (7)	10	130½	130½
132½ 127½ MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	128¼	128¼
30 6 Manati Sugar pf	570	10	8⅝
21½ 7 Manati Sug pf ct	40	8⅜	8⅜
39 10 Manhattan Ry gtd	10	17	17
3½ 1 Market St Ry	50	1⅛	1⅛
20 3 Market St Ry st	30	8½	8½
39 9 Market St Ry pr pf	100	11½	11½
6½ 1¾ Market St Ry 2 pf	100	2	2
166 142 Math Alkali pf (7)	10	155	155
111 93½ Maytag 1 pf (6)	100	95½	93½
44 35 Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36
112½ 79 McLellan Sto pf (6)	20	80	80
101 76½ Mead Corp pf (6)	•20	75½	75½
47¾ 20 Mengel 5% pf (2¾)	20	25½	25½
41 15 Merc & M Tr (1.60)	40	16¾	16½
122 88 Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	30	98¾	98¾
105 91 Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	91	91
124 98½ Minn-Hon pf B (4)	50	105	105
6¼ ⅞ Minn StP&SSM LL	100	1⅜	1⅜
66½ 40 Morris & Esx (3¾)	40	43	43
99⅜ 63 Mullins pf (7)	30	69	68¾
108½ 102 Murphy pf (5)	10	105½	105½
4 1⅛ 10 Nash Chat & St L	20	1½	1½
111½ 107¾ Nat Dai P of A (7)	10	110¼	110½
111 104½ Nat Dai P of B (7)	30	107¼	107
150 127 Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	135	135
103 99½ Newberry 5% pf (5)	20	99½	99½
37 1⅜ New Orl Tdg Mex	30	13½	12¾
12⅝ 2¾ NY Dock	10	5½	5½
35⅜ 5 NY Dock pf	40	11½	11½
133 110 NY & Harlem (5)	30	118	118
137 120 NY & Harlem pf (5)	90	120	120
97 69 NY Lack & W (5)	10	69	69

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9½	9½	9½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25 CRI&P 4s '88	21	20½	21
90 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	50	50	50
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
2 Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
3 Cinn Gas & El3¼s'66	102	102	102
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	74	74	74
6 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	106½	106¼	106½
25 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	101¼	100¼	100¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	97⅝	96½	96½
11 Col F & I 5s '70	61	60	61
6 Col & So 4½s '80	42½	42½	42½
26 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94	94½
22 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	92½	93
1 Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	106	105⅜	106
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97⅜	97⅜
48 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅝	100	100⅝
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	55	54	55
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107¼	107½
24 Con Oil 3½s '51	96½	96	96½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	103	103
6 Container Cor 6s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
1 Container 5s '43	89	89	89
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	40½	40½	40½
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	47½	47½	47½
10 D & R G 4s '36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
24 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	7¼	7	7
7 D & R & G West 5s '78	11¼	11	11¼
10 Det Ed 5s'52	108	108	108
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	103¼	102¾	103
2 El PasoNat 5½s'51	101¾	101⅝	101⅜
51 Erie rfg 5s '67	47¾	46	47¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	47½	46½	47½
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	59	57¼	59
3 Fairbanks M 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7⅛
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
20 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	104	104	104
6 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4 Gen Pub S 5½s '53	93	93	93
18 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98½	98¼	98¼
11 Goodrich 6s '45	96½	95⅞	96½
12 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	102½	102½	102¾
10 Goth Silk Hos 5s '46	89	89	89
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¾	101	101
13 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅜	93	93
15 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92	91⅝	92
51 Gt Nor 4s '76 G	105½	103¾	105½
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95⅞	94¾	95¾
6 G Bay & W deb B	9¾	9	9¾
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	83	83	83
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	90	89⅞	90
12 Gulf St Util 4s '66	100	100	100
5 Harlem R & P 5s '54	85½	85½	85½
3 Housatonic 5s '37	47	47	47
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33¾	33½	33¾
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
21 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	52	51	52
21 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	18¾	18	18½
13 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108	108	108
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	47½	46⅜	46½
9 Ill Cen 4s '55	50¼	50	50¼
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	43	43¾
27 Ill Cen Leas 3½s '53	84	84	84
33 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	51¾	50½	51½
17 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	46	45	46
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	22½	22½	22½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	55	55	55
13 Interlake Iron 4s '47	81	79¾	80½
8 Int Gt Nor 1st26s52	22½	22⅛	22½
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	69	67½	68¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
1 Int Paper 6s '55	85¼	85	85
2 Int Paper 5s '47	93½	93	93½
10 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	56½	56	56
11 Int T&T 5s '55	61	60	60
28 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	33	32	33
6 KCFtSsM 4s '36 ct	29¾	29½	29½
5 K C South 5s '50	66	65¾	65¾
12 K C South 3s '50	75¾	75½	75¼
2 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Kans C & Ala 4½s '80	104	104	104
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84½	84½	84½
4 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101⅞	102
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	54	54	54
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65¾	64⅞	65⅛
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93½	93½
6 LS&MS 3½s '97	101½	101	101½
31 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30	30
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	33½	33½	33½
4 Lehigh C 5s 2003	37	36¾	37
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	33½	32¾	33½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
11 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106¼	106	106¼
12 Lows J 4½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72½	71¾	72½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102	102½
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101	11	101
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¾	99	99¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68	68	68
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	16	16	16
23 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	15⅞	14⅜	15⅜
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
27 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	26½	26	26½
3 M-K-T 4½s'78	43⅜	43⅞	43⅞
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	76	76	76
8 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	43	42¼	42¼
15 Mo Pac 5½s'49	5¾	5¾	5¾
30 Mo Pac 5s '55 A	22½	21¾	22½
6 Maine Cen 4s '45	95	95	95
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	57½	57⅛	57½
2 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	47	47	47
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33⅞	33	33⅞
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	32⅝	31¾	32⅜
1 Marion StShov6s'47	72	72	72
4 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99⅞	99½	99⅞
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	99¾	99¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	107½	107½	107½
3 MetWSideCh4s'38	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞
88 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22½	21¾	22½
22 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	21¾	22½
78 Mo Pac 5s '80H	88½	88	88¼
32 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22½	22	22½
107 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8	7¼	8
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22	22	22
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	17	17	17
22 Mob & O ⅜s'45 '77	17	15½	17
4 MonWPaPubS4½s '60	104	103¾	104
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	89¾	89¾	89¾
18 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	62	60	62
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	75	75	75
2 Nasssu El 4s '51	29¾	29½	29¾
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	99¾	99½	99¾
21 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Nat RyMex 4s '77asd	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105½	105½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95	95	95
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	78	78	78
7 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	32½	32½	32½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	74¼	73	73½
57 NYC 4½s 2013 A	66½	65⅝	66½
6 NYC cn 4s '98	79½	79	79½
80 NYC 3¼s '52	87½	86¼	87
22 NYC&HR 4½ 2013	67	66	66¼
1 NY Chi & Stl 5s'68	77	77	77
5 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	78½	78½	78½
40 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	66½	64⅜	66½
4 NY Chi&StL 4½s'67	92	92	92
6 NY Dock Co 4s'51	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¾	101½	101½
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	101½	102
½ NY Lack&W 4½s'73	98	98	98
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	26	26	26
14 NYNH&H 4½s'67	25	24½	25
3 NYNH&H 4s'56	23	23	23
1 NYNH&H 4s'57	11	11	11
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	11	10⅞	11
2 NY O & W gen 4s'55	7	7	7
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	½6	16	16
17 NY Tel 4½s'39	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
14 Ny Tel 3¼s'67	103½	103½	103½
1 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	75	75	75
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	6	6
3 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	104	104	104
3 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	90	90	90
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	12½	12½	½2½
5 Norf & W 4s'96	117	116⅞	117
9 Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	101½	102
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'75 A	½02	102	102
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'79 C	100	100	100
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	89⅜	88	89⅜
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	79	78½	79
46 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74	72	74
5 Nor Pac 4s'97	94	94	94
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	64¾	64	64
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101¾	101½
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	108½	108½	108½
6 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	106	106	106
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74¾	74	74¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102	102	102
11 Para 1st 3¾s'47	80½	80	80½
4 Penn Dix 6s '41A	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
49 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	100⅜	100	100
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110¼	109½	110¼
41 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105	104	105
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94	93⅜	94
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99½	99¼	99½
11 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	100¼	99¾	100¼
11 Penn RR 3¾s'70	94⅜	94	94
41 Pen RR 3¼s'52	93	92	92½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	7½	7½	7½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	84½	84½	84½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 2 '80	104	77¾	77¾
203 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100⅞	100¼	100¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110	110	110
4 Phila Co 5s '67	92⅞	92½	92⅞
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
6 Phil Rd Read C&I 5s	6¼	6	6¼
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	12	12	12
2 PCC&StL 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
49 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59	57	58½
27 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	82	80	80
8 Readg 4½s'97 A	92⅞	92½	92½
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	93	92½	93
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	79	79	79
6 Rem Rand 4½s '56	97½	97	97¼
9 Republic Stl 5½s '54	106	105½	105½
9 Republic Stl 4½s '61	85⅝	85	85⅝
18 Republic Stl 4½s '56	85½	85	85⅛
10 Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
7 Richfield Oil 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
3 Richm Term 5s '52	104	104	104
3 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	20½	20½	20½
2 Roch G & E 5s '62 E	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Saguenay P Co 4¼s'66	100	100	100

American Telephone Operating Income In September Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., reported today net operating income for September of $1,217,060 against $1,-656,818 in the same month last year. For the nine months net operating income amounted to $14,558,920 compared with $15,999,273 in the like 1936 period.

The figures cover operating activities only and exclude non-operating income such as dividends, interest and other revenues received and non-operating charges such as interest and rents paid.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	58	58	58
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	14¼	14	14¼
57 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12	12½
9 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11½	11⅜	11⅜
25 St L S F 4s '50 A	15	14¼	15
6 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	14⅜	14¼	14½
5 St L S W 5s '52	31¾	31¼	31¾
31 St L S W rfg 5s '90	24	22⅞	24
2 St P & Duluth 4s '68	97	96	96
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
90 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9½	9¾
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16½	16½	16½
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	7¼	7¼	7¼
44 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	5¼	5⅛	5¼
14 Shell Un 3½s '51	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	79	79	79
7 Simmons 4s '52	91	90¼	91
11 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106	106	106
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101⅜	101½
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
20 Sou Pac 4½s '68	65½	65	65½
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	65½	64½	65½
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	96	95	95
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	78	77½	78
2 So Pac SF 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 South Ry 6½s '56	67½	67¼	67½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	65½	65½	65½
15 SouthRy cn 5s '94	84¾	84¼	84¾
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54	54½
2 S W Gas&El 4½s'60	101½	101⅜	101⅜
4 Stanley Mfg 5s'46	101¼	101	101
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	99	98¾	98⅞
14 Sudebaker 6s cv '45	78½	77¾	78½
5 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	87½	87¼	87¼
7 TRR A St L 4s'53	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 TRR A St L 5s2000	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
2 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾

Vote Fraud Hunt Widened As N. Y. Count Speeds Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—First indictments on the grounds of altering ballots in the proportional representation vote for the new City Council were being sought here today as the Bronx Grand Jury heard arguments against four canvassers arrested last week on charges of fraud. The prosecution is in the hands of Sylvester Ryan, Bronx Acting District Attorney, and Matthew M. Levy, Deputy Attorney General.

Meanwhile, Morris L. Ernst, another Deputy Attorney General, began an investigation of apparent frauds in three election districts in New York County.

The ballots of 20 Bronx election districts have now been impounded, and examination of them indicated tampering at the expense of American Labor Party, Communist and Independent candidacies in favor of Democratic and Republican aspirants. One district showed that one out of every five ballots had been altered to this end.

Canvassing Is Faster

Meanwhile, the canvassing is much faster, half of the 2,000,000 councilmanic votes cast having been tallied. Save for proved and suspected frauds, the counters are showing a familiarity with their duties and reconcilement to the city's vigilance in a settling down to their eight-hour day routine that is giving the functioning of the system its first marks of efficiency here.

As progress was reported in every borough, names began to emerge from the tally. At the half count, Democratic candidates hold the lead in each of the five boroughs, although in every instance it appears that the first choice vote will be low and that the ballots must be gone over again and again, repeating the process for second, then third choice, until the required number of councilmanic candidates have received 75,000 votes each.

Incomplete Returns

Incomplete returns today listed as having more than 10,000 ballots in Manhattan, which will have seven places, John P. Nugent, leading with 18,662; William A. Carroll, Howard H. Spellman, J. Chris Mitchel, Julius S. McClain and Ruth Lewinson, Democrats; Joseph C. Baldwin, Republican; B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor; William Jay Schieffelin and Edward Corsi, nonpartisan.

In the Bronx, which will have four or five places, the leaders were James A. Deering, with 35,381; Joseph E. Kingsley, Charles E. Keegan and Max Gross, Democrats; Michael J. Quill and Salvatore Ninfo, American Labor; Francis S. Hackett, Non-Partisan, and Isadore Begun, Communist.

In Brooklyn, which will have 11 places, leaders were William McCarthy, with 18,631; John Cashmore, John McManus, Joseph T. Sharkey and Albert D. Schanzer, Democrats; Louis Hollander and Andrew R. Armstrong, American Labor; Peter V. Casshione, Communist, and Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusion.

In Queens, which will have four places: William N. Conrad, with 17,068, and Alexander Frontera, Democrats; Charles Belous, Fusion; John M. Christensen, Republican, and James A. Burke, Democrat.

In Richmond, which will have one place, Frederick Schick, Democrat, leading with 18,859, appeared to have a winning majority over his six rivals, none of whom has more than 6525 votes.

Visits Seek European Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

are moving more rapidly than has been anticipated.

The chief subject upon which, it is understood, King Leopold wishes to talk is colonies. In particular, he wants assurance from Britain that if there is to be a colonial reshuffle in Germany's favor, the Belgian Congo will remain untouched.

There is also reason to believe that King Leopold, who was personally largely responsible for Belgium's contracting out of the Locarno engagements, is now anxious to secure a new Western pact to round off the recent German declaration of its intention to respect Belgium's independence.

King Leopold's impending talks, however, are only a single incident among many. Lord Perth, formerly Sir Eric Drummond, saw Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday to drive home Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's point in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet that he hopes for better relations with Germany and Italy. Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Britain, yesterday saw Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on a similar errand.

Series of French Visits

Meanwhile the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, besides visiting Warsaw on Dec. 10 is expected to return via the Little Entente capitals and may go to Budapest and Vienna as well.

Various Balkan potentates are also on travels and are all of them careful to visit authoritarian as well as democratic countries. Then Col. Gen. Hermann Föring, German Air Minister, goes shortly to Vienna. Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was in Berlin last week-end. Premier Koloman Daranyi and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya of Hungary are due in Berlin Nov. 20.

Hopes of improving international relations are largely based on the fact that most of the dynamite has gone the time being, at any rate, gone of the Spanish situation. In's semi-recognition of the regime, of which details published last night, has startled Berlin and Rome without, however, seriously alarming the Quai d'Orsay. Italy yesterday joined in the Nyon anti-piracy patrol. The replies now eagerly awaited from Barcelona and Salamanca on the subject of beginning the removal of foreign volunteers in Spain are fairly generally expected to be favorable.

Press Polemics Minimized

Even the recent recrudescence of press polemics and verbal altercations between Austria and Germany and Czechoslovakia and Germany are coming to be regarded as limited to Germany's effort to hinder negotiations for rapprochement between Austria, Hungary and the Little Entente.

All these moves in fact are looked on by diplomatic observers here as being in nature of positional play. They may of course—but this is thought to be becoming increasingly unlikely—just peter out.

On the other hand there is a growing possibility that they will lead up to a point when it once more is practical politcs to reopen negotiations for a comprehensive attempt to settle the problem of European peace.

A. Godfrey Lias

British-Franco Pact On Commercial Agents Omits Diplomatic Rank

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Foreign Office last night announced that Britain and insurgent Spain had reached an agreement for the exchange of "commercial agents."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent assurance to the Opposition in the House of Commons that the agents would not have diplomatic status and that the exchange would not constitute recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's Government, was reiterated in the announcement.

Foreign Office officials and insurgent quarters denied reports that General Franco already had accepted the British plan for gradual withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain.

The commercial agents are yet to be appointed. The Foreign Office statement said that the British agent would be stationed at Salamanca and that General Franco's agent would come to London. In addition, subagents will be appointed at a "limited number of other places to be agreed upon between the two parties."

U. S. Precedents Cited In British Exchange With Franco's Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—The action of the British Government in establishing commercial relations with the Insurgent government in Spain, makes ample use of precedent based on the actions of the United States in previous civil wars.

In the discussions which have surrounded the plan for exchanging commercial agents between Britain and Gen. Francisco Franco reference is made to the steps taken by the United States in 1810.

America then sent an agent armed with a "credential letter" to Buenos Aires long before recognizing the independence of Argentina, then struggling against Spain. The purpose of this mission as arr article in the Manchester Guardian recalls was "to explain the mutual advantages of commerce with the United States, to promote liberal and stable relations and transmit seasonable information on the subject."

The United States also sent a special agent to Hungary in 1849 when Kossuth rose in revolt against Austria and to Mexico in 1913 before recognizing General Huerta.

British practice hitherto has differed from that of the United States in that though wfiling to receive agents from unrecognized combatants in civil war she has generally been content to rely on consuls operating under control of the British minister accredited to the recognized government of the country concerned.

Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

west side of the park; assurance that the Government will have as much water and electricity for park use as it needs.

While Mr. Cammerer indicated that the park service might have to be satisfied with a compromise, he did not withdraw his bureau's staunch opposition to the whole project. Pointing out that Grand Lake will become an artificial reservoir, while roads leading into the park will be paralleled with power lines and ditches, he declared that the tunnel "cannot help interfering with enjoyment of the park." He cited park records showing an investment of $6,000,000 in the parak and over 650,000 visitors last year.

Presenting the other side of the picture, Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, made a plea for the welfare of the 175,000 farmers to be directly benefited by the reclamation project. No new land would be brought under cultivation, he said, but the lot of the people already farming the land wolud be greatly improved.

"The people of Colorado," he declared, "are merely asking to be permitted to take the surplus water that runs down into Mexico unused across the Continental Divide to a thirsty land where it will help people to be better clothed and better fed. It will brighten the homes and lighten the labors of the people in the area.

"There isn't a citizen of the state of Colorado who isn't for this project," the Senator insisted, objecting to the "honest efforts" of "people from Brooklyn and the East who think they must come out and keep us from damaging our own states."

Referring to the proposed Grand Lake reservoir, Senator Adams said he could see no objection to its artificiality.

"The things in this world man does are not necessarily evil because men did them," he contended. "You'd think we were talking about dumping rubbish or garbage instead of clean rock," he added. "Anything nature has done to deposit rock in a less sightly place is considered a scenic attraction."

Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, described the proposed project as a "wonderful asset to Colorado."

Brazil's Fascists Dissolve Party's Political Section

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 12 (AP)—Plinio Salgado, chieftain of the Brazilian Integralists, today dissolved the political section of the green-shirted movement he founded in 1932 to implant Fascism in Brazil.

The manifesto said the sections on civic, moral and physical action would be preserved.

Dissolution of what amounted to the only nationally organized party in Brazil's 48 years of Republican history was regarded as the answer by the Administration of President Getulio Vargas to the question whether the nation had gone Fascist under its new Constitution.

Foreign diplomats, meanwhile, watched the unfolding of Brazil's new authoritarian program with the assurance of President Vargas' Foreign Minister that it was "neither fascistic nor communistic" but had "democracy as the basis."

President Vargas, who assumed wide dictatorial power by replacing Brazil's often suspended "liberal" constitution with an authoritarian document Wednesday, was seeking to fill out his Cabinet, which moved over into the new regime almost intact. The Minister of Agriculture, Odilon Braga, had resigned, however, and his portfolio was offered to Fernando Costa, president of the National Coffee Department.

The situation in the capital was calm—as if no change had taken place—and this tranquillity seemed to extend through the nation.

Foreign Minister Mario de Pimentel Brandao, elaborating upon previous Government assurances that the dictatorial powers were necessitated by Brazilian unrest, told the diplomatic corps yesterday that Senhor Vargas' action was dictated by demands from all parts of Brazil "for a solution to the manifest crisis."

"Having promulgated the new constitution in such as way as not to injure democracy or the representative system, the administration has democracy as the basis for the new program," the Foreign Minister said.

Rival Jailed by Vargas Had Predicted Coup In Suppressed Manifesto

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 12 (AP)—Armando Salles Oliveira, denied his candidacy for President of Brazil by its new Constitution, recently predicted President Vargas' coup establishing a dictatorship, and urged the army and navy to prevent it.

An airline passenger from Brazil today disclosed the manifesto issued on Nov. 8, by Senhor Salles Oliveira, whose candidacy was to have opposed the Vargas administration in the January elections.

"If some powerful force doesn't intervene in time, a blow suddenly will strike the nation from its foundation," the manifesto stated.

It was read in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies on the night of Nov. 9, the eve of the Vargas coup, by Joao Carlos Machado, opposition floor leader. The Brazilian army forbade its publication. Senhor Machado was reported arrested, as also was Senhor Salles Oliveira.

Denying that Brazilian democracy was decadent, the candidate's statement declared that it was "ready to give indisputable proof of its vitality" and that the preponderance of public opinion behind his party had been proved by various public manifestations during the campaign.

"In March," the manifesto continued, "the execution of a plan, long prepared by that small group of men, so small they can be counted on the fingers of one hand, was prepared for the enslavement of Brazil."

Senhor Salles Oliveira wrote that undoubtedly Brazil needed a strong central Government, but should have it through democratic procedure. He accused the Vargas regime of enlisting state governors' support by "offering them tranquil enjoyment of more years in power."

Original

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the State's observance committee. They were entertained at a dinner at the Hildebrecht Hotel, later reviewing the parade.

A "Spiritual Foundation"

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who delivered the principal address at the celebration, called for a reaffirmation of faith in the verity of the Constitution and its principles. New Jersey can be proud of the charter, he said, because it was one of the first states to frame and ratify it, and was grateful because of the benefits which have resulted.

"No matter how material our occupations nor how outwardly cynical our viewpoint, that ideal is, and forever must be, the controlling force in our lives," he said. "Everything we have came from it. Everything we hope to have must come from it." The Governor referred to the Constitution as a "spiritual foundation."

"We are fortunate in the generation which wrote and ratified the Constitution," he declared: "fortunate in the later generations which made it effective and changed it by amendment to meet the needs of a changing world.

Holding that the people are so accustomed to the benefits of the Constitution that these benefits pass without notice, the Governor declared that "we listen to those who would tinker with our foundations while we stand securely only because of that foundation."

"The critics of the Constitution can air their views only because the Constitution gives them freedom of speech to say what they choose," he added.

Reaffirmation of Devotion

"We are here on a common mission, no matter from what state we come," the Governor continued. "That mission is to express our belief in the essential verity of the Constitution and to reaffirm our devotion to its proved principles.

"The Constitution is the United States. Everything we have or hope to have—our possessions, our ambitions, our accomplishments, our liberties, our opportunities—all these are consequences—direct consequences—of the existence of the Constitution of the United States."

Europe Fascists Get U. S. Hint On Monroe Doctrine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—As further information regarding the constitutional changes in Brazil strengthened the State Department's original belief that there was no immediate implication of political alignment with European Fascism, reaction in informed circles here crystallized today along the following lines:

America's doctrine of non-intervention precludes any interference whatever in internal Brazilian affairs as long as they remain as domestic in character as the new Vargas constitution is assumed here to be. Even if the constitution proves to be as Fascist in form as is represented in some quarters, there will be no disposition here to see a violation of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

But there are distinct limitations to this attitude which is clearly conditional on future developments. While there is conceived to be no involvement of the Monroe Doctrine in the form of government Brazil is adopting, there would distinctly be such involvement if either Italy or Germany attempted to use a Fascist-type regime in Brazil as an opening for either colonizing or an attempt to gain political control.

No Official Warnings

No official warnings are being issued. But it is abundantly clear to observers here that the United States would not sit idly by and permit German or Italian Fascism to gain a territorial foothold in Brazil or any other American country.

While the formalities of non-intervention will be scrupulously observed, it would be a grave mistake on the part of a party group or foreign government to assume that the United States would permit Germany or Italy to satisfy their desires for colonial expansion at the expense of Brazilian independence. Such action, even if disguised more effectively than Italian intervention in Spain, would be construed here as an intolerable challenge to the Monroe Doctrine.

In the meantime, Brazil is free to go its own way, but in taking an undemocratic course it is not going to obtain as much sympathy or encouragement from Washington as it did before. For one thing, the proposal to lease six destroyers to Brazil, made last summer, can now be crossed off the books. The State Department was willing and eager to make the lease at a time when Brazil had a democratic constitution and when its leaders showed signs of a sincere desire to make democracy function. In fact, one of the reasons for the proposal was to avert just such a development as has taken place the last few days.

But Brazil has taken a step away from democracy. Normal, free elections have been eliminated. Presumably President Vargas will retain the presidency with the support of the army. The instability and uncertainty which dictatorship contributes to political forecasts in Latin America change the situation radically so far as Washington is concerned. Under such circumstances there is no democratic government to bloster, and therefore no longer any valid reason for the destroyer lease.

Money Deal Still On

It would be a mistake to view this changed attitude on the destroyer question as a punishment. Since monetary matters are considered here to have a lesser political implication, no reason is seen here at this time for modifying plans made last summer under which Brazil would buy $60,000,000 of American gold. But Brazil is deemed to have made the destroyer lease impossible by its own initiative.

Behind these views there is increasing reassurance as to the character of the changes themselves. President Vargas' term of office under the old constitution expires in January. Preparation for elections had resulted in much conflict and dissatisfaction. The two rich southern states—Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul—had united on a candidate who was presumably expected to give those states control of the government. A rival candidate had been agreed upon by a coalition of other interests which, it was assumed, could elect their man.

But as the campaign progressed, the coalition candidate began making speeches which army circles professed to consider demogagic and socially disturbing. According to information here, the army group then approached President Vargas with a demand that he do something which would make it possible for him to remain in office. President Vargas appears to have allowed himself to be persuaded in the meantime that he was the one man who could preserve unity and order in Brazil.

Same Old Story?

What happened, therefore, is considered by these persons to be the same old story re-enacted so often in Latin American politics. A change in the Constitution is arranged to perpetuate the term of office of the incumbent President.

The difference this time is a corporate tinge to the new Constitution alleged to have been borrowed from Portugal. But to all practical intent and purpose official, Washington sees no essential difference from what has happened in Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and other Latin countries where orderly constitutional procedure has been set aside to protract the tenure of an administration.

This attitude here, however, is subject to one qualification. Provided this is the true version of what has happened in Brazil, it is Brazil's own business. But should it prove, as some hold, the opening wedge for European Fascism, then Washington would act promptly and vigorously in co-operation with other South American democracies. And in the meantime, it will increase its vigilance.

Tolstoy Translation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After 39 years' uninterrupted work, Mr. Aylmer Maude, personal friend of Leo Tolstoy, has completed the task of translating into English the whole of the Russian writer's works.

High in Their Special Fields

Underwood; Pirie MacDonald

New Members American Academy of Arts and Letters

Top Row, Left to Right—Charles Warren, Washington, Lawyer and Author; Frederick S. Converse, Westwood, Mass., Composer; Chauncey B. Tinker, New Haven, Conn., Author, Lecturer and Educator; Jonas Lie, New York, Artist.
Middle Row, Left to Right—Albert Spaulding, New York, Violinist and Composer; William Dean Howells, Whose Centenary Was Observed Nov. 12 by the Academy; Herbert Putnam, Washington, Librarian of Congress.
Bottom Row, Left to Right—William A. Delano, New York, Architect; Charles McL. Andrews, New Haven, Conn., Historian; Van Wych Brooks, Westport, Conn., Author, Pulitzer Prizewinner for 1937; Bernard Berenson, Florence, Italy, Writer.

Italy Pressing Wide Drive In South America

(Continued from Page 1)

been a willingness to listen to information and advice from Rome about the merits of the opposing factions in the Spanish war. Nominal ties with Valencia may still be intact, but sympathy with the Franco cause has perceptibly increased in governing circles. Valencia's attitude toward the political refugees in South American embassies has caused local chagrin, illustrated by the Geneva voting combination which was responsible for the loss of the Spanish seat on the League council.

The Italian campaign has also been facilitated by mistakes in Russian diplomacy, and clever agents have found it easy to make Latin Americans compare the records of the two countries on this continent. This, of course, cannot be done except to the benefit of Italy. It has also encouraged the local Fascist school of thought to proclaim that totalitarian rule is the only alternative to Communism.

Circumstances, therefore, can be said to have favored the rehabilitation of Italy, if not entirely of Fascism, in South American eyes. Some mistakes were made in the beginning, as when it was thought that trade pacts could be negotiated while sanctions were in force, and visiting missions presumed too much on racial and community ties. The latter, however, backed by unusual diplomatic activity, as testified by the numerous ambassadorial and ministerial calls at presidential palaces and foreign ministries during recent months, have told in the long run.

Bilateral Treaty Bases

Post-sanctions trade has been reconstructed mainly on bilateral treaty bases. The increases, naturally, are sensational—a convincing reply to critics who complained that South Americans were not wholehearted in their support of the League experiment. Italy has become Argentina's third best customer, according to the returns for the first seven months of this year. It follows Great Britain and the United States. Last year it was only eighth. There was a 500 per cent rise, from 20,000,000 to 120,000,000 pesos. Italian exports to Argentina have increased correspondingly. A similar trade trend is reported in other South American countries. The importance of Argentina's trade in Italian economy is shown by the fact that it now occupies second place as exporter and sixth place as importer nation in Italy's foreign trade.

Incidentally, there has been no materialization of British fears that Italy would develop into a serious competitor for the textile trade in South America after sanctions were lifted. Competition has increased but it has not been so vigorous as was expected.

The Italian campaign has also yielded other favorable results. Chile awarded a $2,000,000 aviation contract to Italian builders and sent naval officers to Italy to study submarine and torpedo warfare. Further north, in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, there are reports of the contracting of military and police training missions from the same source. Peru has dispatched a large group of aviation officers to Italy for training.

The Lima Air Show

The Duce's representatives were to the fore in the ceremonies connected with the Inter-American Aviation Conference at Lima and would have given the most dramatic show had not the United States dispatched the aicraft carrier Ranger to Callao with 78 planes aboard. As it was, the Italian flying aces continued on a South American tour to demonstrate Fascist efficiency in the air.

The cultural side has not been forgotten and in this work the large Italian colonies have been useful. Many South Americans of Italian descent have benefited by educational tours to the peninsula and following a warm reception, including handshakes with the Duce, returned to extol the virtues of Fascist rule. The Italian educational system has won favor in several southern states.

Ten Are Elected New Members Of Academy of Arts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Election of 10 new members to the American Academy of Arts and Letters was announced here today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, following the annual meeting of the Academy at its headquarters on upper Broadway. The new members are:

Charles McLean Andrews, of New Haven, Conn., historian.

Bernard Berenson, now living in Florence, Italy, writer on art and archaeology.

Van Wyck Brooks, of Westport, Conn., author and 1937 Pulitzer Prize winner for his "The Flowering of New England."

Frederick Shepherd Converse, of Westwood, Mass., composer.

William Adams Delano, New York, architect.

Jonas Lie, of New York, painter.

Herbert Putnam, of Washington, librarian of Congress.

Albert Spalding, of New York, violinist and composer.

Chauncey Brewster Tinker, of New Haven, Conn., author, lecturer and Sterling Professor of Literature at Yale University.

Charles Warren, of Washington, lawyer and author.

Election of the new group of members filled 10 of the 13 vacancies in the academy which followed the passing of Childe Hassam, Edwin H. Blashfield, Lorado Taft, Elihu Root, Paul Elmer More, William J. Henderson, Frederick MacMonnies, William Gillette, Walter Gay, Edith Wharton, John Russell Pope, Henry Hadley and Robert Underwood Johnson.

Only members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters are eligible for election to the Academy of Arts and Letters and membership in the latter organization is limited to 50 persons.

Failure of "a large block" of securities owned by the academy to pay dividends and the possibility that income from this source will not be resumed for several years has necessitated some retrenchment in the organization's activities for 1938, Dr. Butler reported.

The academy this year is observing the centenary of William Dean Howells, its first president.

A. F. of L. Appeal On Labor Board Looms in Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Pending further progress toward labor peace the two great rival labor groups are carrying on their feud over the National Labor Relations Board without pause.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., went to the White House late yesterday, where he is understood to have laid before President Roosevelt his organization's charges of partisanship against the Labor Board and demanded that it cease favoring the C. I. O.

He further gave notice, it is understood, that the federation will go into the courts in an effort to set aside the latest decision of the Labor Board involving a jurisdictional dispute between the rival unions. The decision, handed down yesterday, ordered the Consolidated-Edison Company of New York, Inc., and six affiliates, to dissolve their contracts with the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Basis for Order

The Labor Board order was based on the contention that the employers had deliberately imposed the A. F. of L. union on their workers and discriminated unfairly against the rival United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, which is affiliated with the C. I. O. Adding injury to insult, from the A. F. of L. point of view, the board also ordered the company to post notices that its employees are free to join any union they please, therefore completely nullifying for the time being the advantage the federation affiliate has in its closed shop contracts.

The Labor Board argued in its decision that the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was the successor to a previous company union and therefore not a labor union resulting from free collective bargaining under terms of the law. Their action, of course, opens the plants involved to C. I. O. recruiting efforts and gives the rival organization at least an opportunity which it would not otherwise have had under the contracts.

Same Opportunity

However, it is noted that the same opportunity afforded the C. I. O. under similar circumstances in the plants of the National Electrical Products Company, Ambridge, Penna., failed to benefit it. The Labor Board voided A. F. of L. contracts in that company for the same reasons it has now voided the consolidated Edison contracts. It then held an election, which the A. F. of L. affiliate won.

Labor Board spokesmen argue from this that their only purpose in taking such action is to regularize the proceedings. If the majority of workers favor the A. F. of L. union they will so express themselves and the federation affiliate will win the election. But the board insists that this must be determined in a legal manner through open elections, and not in a backstage contract with union leaders and employers.

But A. F. of L. headquarters does not see the matter in this light and regards the insistence of the board on holding elections as hostile and proof of C. I. O. favoritism. It will attempt to have the contracts upheld in court.

Young Vargas Goes To School as Usual

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12 (AP)—The assumption by his father of dictatorial power over Brazil didn't keep Getulio Vargas Jr., son of Brazil's President, away from his Johns Hopkins University classes today—but the registrar's office seemed to wish it had.

Young Vargas, a sophomore in the university's school of engineering, became an important person overnight to many people, clerks in the office indicated, and so long as he was in class, no one could reach him by telephone—not even the Brazilian Embassy, in Washington.

Drop in Nebraska Farms

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 12 (AP)—Nine to ten thousand Nebraskans, A. E. Anderson, federal-state crop statistician, estimated today, will have abandoned their farms by next April 1 as a result of "the cumulative effects of seven most unfavorable years for farmers" He said approximately 6000 had quit since April 1, 1934.

President Cool to Guild Plea

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated today he intends to retain his honorary membership in the American Press Society.

The Washington Newspaper Guild last night asked him to reconsider his acceptance of membership, asserting in a resolution that the society was regarded by the Guild as an "employer-dominated" organization.

Asked about the resolution at his press conference today, the President said the constitution of the society looked pretty good to him.

He read the following excerpt from the constitution:

"This society is dedicated to the belief that the practice of journalism is an honorable profession bearing the nature of a public trust, the integrity and detachment of which are essential to free government and to preservation of the liberties of the masses and of minorities."

Detroit (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, said that "We expect a closed shop in the auto industry very soon" and indicated the union's interpretation of "closed shop" was based on 100 per cent union membership rather than agreements with management.

Rochester, N. Y. (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told New York State manufacturers that sound relations between employer and employee would improve stabilization and increase production in industry.

Speaking before the twenty-third annual banquet of the Associated Industries of New York, Miss Perkins said "these relations must be constructive, fair and honorable and must be lived up to by both sides."

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—Delegates at the United Shoe Workers of America's first national convention voted today to retain Powers Hapgood, labor leader and Harvard graduate, as national director of the C. I. O. union.

New York (AP)—The Consolidated Edison Company, supplier of light, heat and power to millions of New York residents, rallied its legal forces today to contest the National Labor Relations Board's power to cancel union contracts.

The company found quick support from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the American Federation of Labor union whose contract was ordered into the discard by the labor board.

Baltimore, Md. (AP)—The Baltimore terminal of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, coastwise shippers, has been closed because, a posted notice said, the company could not meet longshoremen's demands on wages and working conditions.

New York (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today announced it had certified the International Association of Machinists, an American Federation of Labor Union, as the sole collective bargaining agency for machinists, tool and die makers and apprentice mechanics employed by the Waterbury Clock Company at Waterbury, Conn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel Scituate 917

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as companion; qualified to manage business, social affairs and travel; excellent references. Mrs. John W. Barnes, 319 9th St., Logansport, Indiana.

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United States and Canada

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AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

WILLIAMS' household polishes and cleansers; easy to sell; good profit; steady repeats. WILLIAMS CORP., 380 Pine St., Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6502.

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR 4726.

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OWNER wishes to let 4-room apartment; oil heat, electric refrigeration, near transportation; garage optional. Upland Ave., Dorchester, Mass. Talbot 9690.

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ARLINGTON HTS., MASS.—Sublet, beautiful 7-room apartment, sun room, colored tiled bath, oil heat, refrigeration, reasonable. Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP 3313. Garage ASP 4820.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

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W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
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PEDIGREED Doberman Pinscher, 9 months, black and tan; $50; call evenings, Or. 4-1001, Robertson, 488 No. Maple Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling, Prices Reasonable.

SMART dresses, coats, suits and blouses designed or copied; remodeling and alterations. Mrs. Jennie Lane, 673 Boylston Street, Boston. COMmonwealth 8671.

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ALL household vermin eliminated quickly, economically; termite-proofing specialists. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. LOngacre 5-4600

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FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL uph. divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632.

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Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—White man to assist superintendent in large church; Christian Scientist preferred; reply giving experience, qualifications. Write Box S-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. LONG 1090.

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WANTED—Loving care in Christian Science private home for mild mental case; woman; California or Florida; city with church. Write Box X-57, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City, N. Y.

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ENGLISH style residence in exclusive section of Brookline, Mass., in grounds of one acre. Small greenhouse, garden and three-car garage. Ground floor finished in wood paneling throughout. Two reception rooms, hall, dining room and kitchens. Five bedrooms, four baths, large upstairs sitting-room. Four maids' rooms and bath. For sale unfurnished. Telephone Longwood 1725 before 10 a. m.

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DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 455 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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PRACTITIONER'S office 3 days until 2 p. m. Apply mornings. Tel. Lo. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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ORGANIST—Experienced, wishes position N. Y. C. or vicinity; Christian Science church preferred. Write Box R-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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PIANO TUNING—$3
Finest Work. Adolph David.
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HOME mortgages written to fit individual needs. Loans based on fair valuation. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

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REFINED elderly lady requires pleasant home and attention, loving care and good food; within $65 monthly. Write Box S-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm rooms for quiet rest, study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

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N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (116th) Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5, $10. visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 76 St., near Central Park West—Delightful room, charmingly furnished; business lady preferred; private. TR. 7-8975. $25 monthly.

N. Y. C., 340 W. 122nd, cor. Bwy., Apt. 1-F—Sunny, outside, single rooms, $4.50 up; private family; elevator, phone.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Extensively traveled; splendid references. Write Box B-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE housekeeper, former manager of well-known inn and tea room, desires similar position in guest house, tea room or hotel. Tel. Kenmore 8029 or write Box N-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTELLIGENT, trustworthy woman would like position as companion to child or adult in a capacity which would promote their welfare and happiness; excellent references. L-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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GOOD home for pet cats; they are young, clean, affectionate, intelligent. Write Box C-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Fluffy and the Ball of Yarn

Small Frances was looking at a picture-book, turning the pages very fast until she came to the last picture of all. "Oh, look, Nanna," she said, "see the kitty."

Nanna looked up from her sewing and there on the page was a yellow kitten with round, green eyes. "What a darling kitten," Nanna said, "and as round as a ball."

Frances laughed. "He's playing with a ball," she said, "see, Nanna, a red ball, and it's got a string to it."

"That's a ball of yarn," Nanna said, "such as I made your sweater of."

Frances rested her chin on her hand. "Tell me a story, please, Nanna, about the kitty and the ball of yarn."

Nanna smiled. "Yes, I'll tell you a story," she said, "and it will make you laugh." She caught up her sewing and made stitches as she talked.

"Once upon a time there was a yellow kitten. He looked just like the kitten in the picture, just as round, just as yellow, and his eyes were just as green. His name was Fluffy. One day when his mistress, Dame Pixley, was knitting herself a sweater, Fluffy sat beside her, blinking and winking his green eyes. Suddenly plop!

"Dame Pixley's ball of yarn fell to the floor. But did she notice it, no indeed. She kept right on knitting. Click-clack went her needles, and each time they went click-clack, the ball of yarn wriggled.

"Fluffy became curious. His green eyes got bigger and bigger. He got more curious. His nose quivered, his whiskers twitched. He got still more curious. He would jump and catch that thing in his paws! He crouched, his fat body wriggled. One - Two — then whr-r-r-r! The doorbell sounded. Up jumped Dame Pixley and hurried out of the room and down the hall to the door.

"But Fluffy cared not a twitch of his whiskers for doorbells. That round thing just ahead of him on the mat, that wriggling, strange thing! Wheeee! Through the air he bounded and down he came upon that ball of yarn. It rolled and Fluffy rolled with it. Snap went the thread of yarn. Away rolled Fluffy and the ball, leaving the knitting needles that had clicked-clacked, in Dame Pixley's chair.

"It was exciting. Fluffy had never known anything so exciting as that soft, round ball. He tossed it, he twisted it, he unwound it, he wound it, he growled, he purred, he meowed. Over and over and over he rolled until he got himself all wound up in it. You couldn't see his head, you couldn't see his paws, you couldn't see his tail even. Actually, Fluffy was inside that ball of yarn. Wrig-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fluffy Rolled With It

gling and twisting he rolled over the door sill and down the hall.

"The front door closed. Dame Pixley went back to her knitting. 'Where is my ball of yarn?' she said. She got down on her knees and looked under the chair. She lifted the rug. She crawled to the table and looked under it. Suddenly she saw something moving over the door sill. Her eyes popped open wide.

"'Sakes alive,' she said, 'it's coming to me!' She sat down on the floor staring. On and on came the ball of yarn and when it got right in front of her it stopped. 'Meow, it said, 'meow!'

"'Fluffy,' she cried, 'it's you.' Then she began to laugh. 'Of all things. Here, let me unwind you.'

"And she began unwinding, unwinding, unwinding until Fluffy's ears appeared, then his head, then his paws, then his tail.

"'You silly kitty,' Dame Pixley said, 'did you think you needed a sweater when you already have a coat of fur?'"

Make Way for Mo'

Jes' count yo' blessin's, brudder,
'Cause dey is plenty, sho'—
So count 'em an' be thankful, chile,
Befo' you ask fo' mo'!

Yes, count dose blessin's, brudder,
Ob all de good dat's been.
Yo' praise an' thanks, dey clears de way
Fo' mo' good to come in!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Whether the Moon Was Waxing or Waning?

When we consider how familiar the sight of her is, it is somewhat surprising how little some persons know about the White Lady of the Night, the moon.

For example, though they have doubtless seen the moon move in an orderly manner through her four phases, scores of times, not many persons can tell you whether the crescent moon is waxing or waning, merely by seeing the moon in the sky.

The phases of the moon, as almost everyone knows, are due to the relative positions of earth, moon and sun, which constantly change as the moon revolves eastward on its orbit round the earth.

Now, if the moon is in that portion of its orbit in which it approaches the sun, the moon is on the wane and we see progressively less and less of the illuminated portion of the moon's surface, until the moon is between the earth and the sun and we have the dark of the moon. Consequently, if the illuminated portion of the moon is toward the east, we can be certain that we are observing a waning moon.

On the other hand, when the moon is in that portion of its orbit in which it is moving away from the sun, we see progressively more and more of its illuminated surface. So if the moon's bright side is toward the west, the moon is sure to be waxing.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Offices or Positions

Question: We have a bylaw which reads: "The officers of the Sunday School shall be a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer . . ." We also have a separate set of rules called Sunday School Rules which may be amended by the board. Recently the board amended the Sunday School rules by first citing the above-mentioned bylaw naming Sunday School officers and then adding, "In addition to the above-mentioned, there shall be an Organist and Substitute Organist." Since our bylaws may be amended only by a two-thirds vote of the membership, could the board create two more offices of the Sunday School?

Answer: Undoubtedly the board has the authority to appoint such workers as may be necessary and to designate by name the positions thus filled. This, however, does not make such positions "offices," nor are the persons who hold them "officers." Offices are those designated as such in the bylaws.

The sentence added to the Sunday School rules does not affect the bylaws. Nor does the wording indicate that the board intended the positions thus established to be called offices. The Organist and Assistant Organist of the Sunday School are simply positions which are filled by appointment. They are not offices, and no action of the board alone could make them so.

Mountain Vista

Monitor Camera Club From Miss G. Bertelsman, Westmoreland, Eng.

Hiker Pauses to Admire the Magnificent View From the Summit of Scafell Pike. It Is 3210 Feet High—England's Highest Mountain

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Rain Capes

A woman who can sew makes rain capes, with hood attached, which she fashions of oiled silk material. These transparent garments in red, blue, or green material are easily made, and she finds a ready sale for them through shops. She makes them in two sizes —for children and adults. They can be folded into a very small size, and they fit into an envelope made of the same oiled silk. Thus wrapped, the package containing a rainy weather protection is convenient to carry in one's, handbag. This woman makes and sells these packaged rain capes for $1.50 each. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

True Success

He has achieved success, who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty, or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration and whose memory a benediction—Bessie A. Stanley.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The word "alphabet" is derived from the first two Greek letters, alpha and beta, corresponding to our "A" and "B."

More Double Letter Additions: Happened, optimism.

Letter Changing: Glass, class, claps, clips, chips, chins, china.

How Far Had He Traveled?: 259 miles, 125 rods, 2 yards.

Characters From Charles Dickens: Little Nell—Old Curiosity Shop; Sam Weller—Pickwick Papers; Tiny Tim—A Christmas Carol; Smike—Nicholas Nickleby; Artful Dodger—Oliver Twist; Joe Bagstock—Dombey & Son; Sarah Gamp—Martin Chuzzlewit; Betsy Trotwood—David Copperfield; Toots—Dombey & Son; Jenny Wren—Our Mutual Friend.

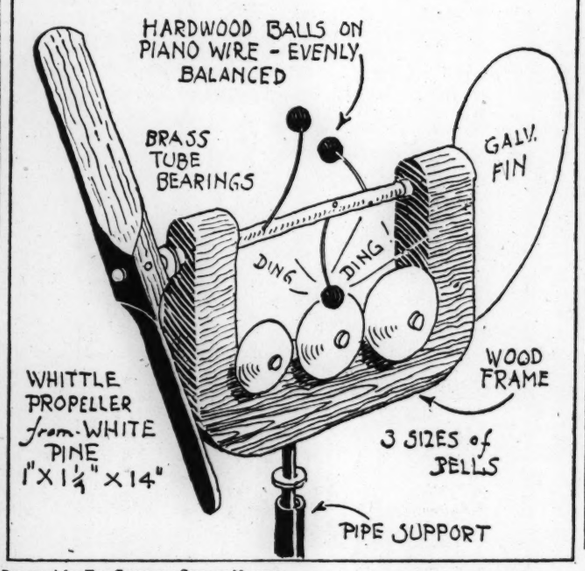
Quotation for Today

LOOK, what thy soul holds dear,
imagine it
To lie that way thou go'st, not
whence thou com'st.

—SHAKESPEARE

Make It Yourself

AIR CHIMES by Sib—



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Adding an 'L'

If one puts an "L" at the end of a certain city mentioned in the Bible, the city will become turned into a waterway (Cana—canal). Continue adding an "L" and you can turn a word that means:

Repose into something an artist uses (ease—easel);

A salutation into a dish (bow—bowl);

A vegetable into a sound of bells (pea—peal);

A beverage into a bird (tea—teal);

A flat-bottomed boat into a frown (scow—scowl);

"Arrived" into an animal (came—camel);

The bow of a ship into roam about stealthily (prow—prowl).

And, so on! One can become very original in adding to this game, and your guests will enjoy making up their own words, adding "L" to change the meaning.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Omaha World-Herald: Marconi left only $200,000. He was only the inventor of wireless; he never starred on a sponsored broadcast.

Detroit News: For each dollar it spends, the Government now takes in 69 cents. It is only the large number of such transactions which makes this possible.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Postmen who do their regular work and distribute census cards for unemployment cards November 16 will be well-tuned for the Christmas job that starts soon after.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: There is a fellow we know whose wife hasn't permitted him to spend a cent of his wages in thirty years. Yet he lies awake nights worrying about Roosevelt establishing a dictatorship.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Although no clues are given today, this should not be too difficult, even for beginners:

ABC DEFG "HIJBHKCA" LM GCFLNCG OFEP ABC OLFMA ADE *QFCCR ICAACFM, HIJBH HSG · KCAH, TEFFCMJESGLSQ AE EVF "H" HSG "G."

More Double Letter Additions

This is shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example: BAS+NN+AA=BANANAS.

HAND+PP+EE=

SPOT+MM+II=

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Findlay, Ohio, reader. Following the usual rules, try changing GLASS to CHINA in 6 moves.

How Far Had He Traveled?

A man walked 7 hours a day. He averaged 4 miles, 37 rods, and 13 yards an hour. How far had he traveled at the end of the ninth day's walk?

Characters From Charles Dickens

A Boston reader shares this opportunity to place 10 characters from Charles Dickens in their proper books. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Little Nell	Oliver Twist	
2	Sam Weller	David Copperfield	
3	Tiny Tim	Old Curiosity Shop	1
4	Smike	Our Mutual Friend	
5	Artful Dodger	Dombey & Son	
6	Joe Bagstock	A Christmas Carol	
7	Sarah Gamp	Pickwick Papers	
8	Betsy Trotwood	Nicholas Nickleby	
9	Toots	Dombey & Son	
10	Jenny Wren	Martin Chuzzlewit	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

The Outcome

"Wasn't he the little boy who always told tales at school?"

"Yes, but now he's grown up to be a famous columnist."

At Least Enthusiastic

"Would you care to join us in a game of bridge."

"Certainly! I've never played, but I know I'd enjoy it."

"Yes, But—"

Speaker: "Electricity is within the reach of all."

Member of Audience: "Perhaps you haven't tried finding the switch in the dark."

—Grit

"I want a room WITHOUT a bath —this is a PLEASURE trip."

Shake!

"Don't you think that football is overemphasized in college?"

"Certainly! When were you dropped from the squad?"

For a Good Yarn

"It's getting late," remarked the first fisherman, "and we haven't caught a single fish."

"Well," replied his companion, "let's let two more big ones get away and then go home!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Ah!

"How do you like my new play?"

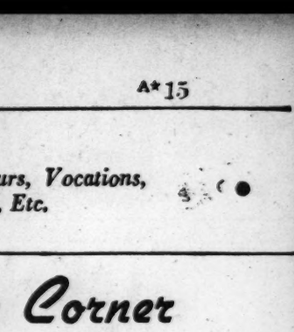
"Not bad, but not quite true to life."

"How is that?"

"The wife is constantly asking her husband for money."

"That is true to life."

"Yes, but she gets it."—Montreal Star.



Cocky on the Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zena, Ohio

Much ado has been made over the maternal instinct often mentioned as being highly developed in members of the animal kingdom. Seldom is anything ever heard of the paternal tendencies. But let it never be said that recognition was withheld from Cocky, a golden-hued, beplumed bantam rooster on the farm of Ralph C. Shepard here.

This important little Buff Cochin, decked in feathers from his comb to his feet, struts around the farm playing mother, father, and nursemaid to 12 bantam chicks. All day he jabbers at them, scolding about this, encouraging them to try that, and stopping periodically to crow—as though bragging of his ability to care for his brood. With the arrival of nightfall he hovers the 12 for the night as expertly as a mother.

What of the mother? Oh, she's hatching a setting of eggs for the fourth time this summer, and hasn't time to be bothered with looking after 12 youngsters. Father has had a rest long enough, so he can dig in and do something for a change.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Site of the Pool Of Bethesda

Just beside the Via Dolorosa and only a few paces from St. Stephen's Gate—one of the various openings in the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem—the traveler comes to the Church of St. Anne, and is there shown a large underground reservoir, which is approached by descending several flights of steps from the courtyard of the church.

This reservoir has been identified with considerable probability, with the famed pool of Bethesda, where the lame man received his healing as recorded in the fifth chapter of John's Gospel. In verse two of that chapter, our Common Version informs us that the pool was "by the sheep market"; though since the word "market" is not found in the original, many suppose that the reference was to the "sheep-*gate*," which may well have been another name for the near-by St. Stephen's Gate. At present, the pool appears to be only about three feet in depth.

Daily Anecdote

Boys

Quentin Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, sometimes expounded his father's ideas. One day he was accused of taking up with a boy who was common; and he replied quickly and with force:

"My father says that there are only four kinds of boys: good boys, bad boys, white boys, and black boys. What, exactly, do you mean by 'common'?"

Odds and Ends

After A Picnic Lunch

Ants wash themselves with their tongues, in much the same manner as cats.

Permanent License

An automobile is registered when it is first sold in England, and the car carries the same license as long as it is in use.

Bureau of Identification

More than 7,700,000 sets of finger prints are on file at the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington.

Inside the Cup

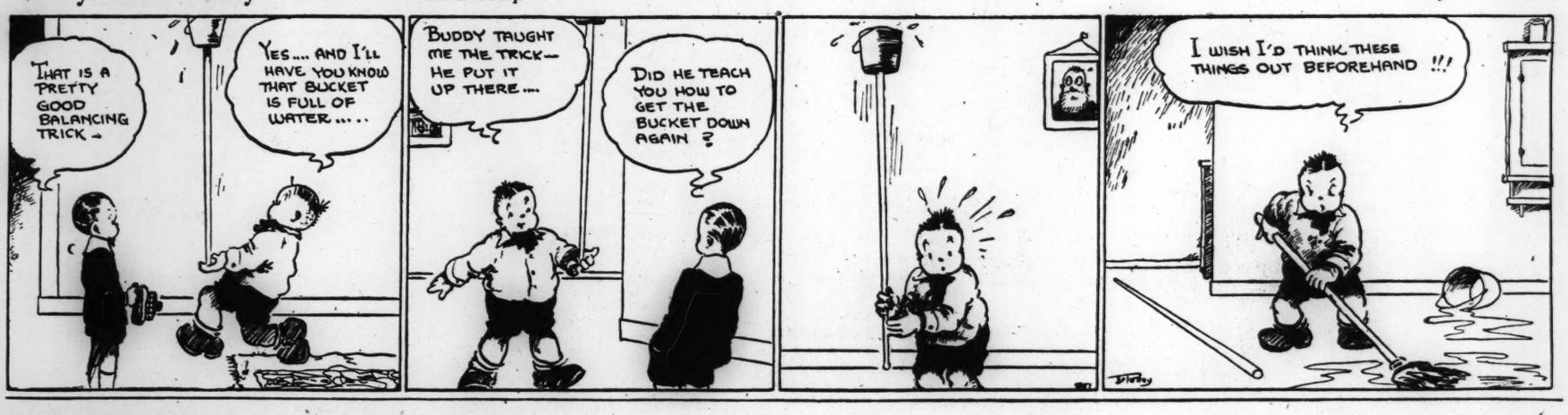
Once when Jane Addams was questioned about her opinion of all the young girls who were bobbing their hair, she replied: "I am not concerned with the uniformity of the outside of the head—the hair dress. It is only when there is uniformity inside that I become worried."—From "It's Up to You," by Ernest Holmes.

Fair Warning

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning?—Swift.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Would Help*

By LE PELLEY


THAT IS A PRETTY GOOD BALANCING TRICK -
YES... AND I'LL HAVE YOU KNOW THAT BUCKET IS FULL OF WATER.....
BUDDY TAUGHT ME THE TRICK— HE PUT IT UP THERE....
DID HE TEACH YOU HOW TO GET THE BUCKET DOWN AGAIN ?
I WISH I'D THINK THESE THINGS OUT BEFOREHAND !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ambushed*

By CARMACK

When T.W. and I can't think of anything better to do we take Buzzy out and find a big leaf for him to play with-
Then we sit back and watch the show—
Today he was getting all set to make an attack when another big leaf floated down and landed on his back—
And did he jump then -oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Restoring Business Confidence

THE recent decline in American business had more than one reason, but it now seems agreed that one of the most important was fear among investors and managers of business. They had decided that there would be small profit and considerable risk in many kinds of new enterprise if certain policies of the Government were continued. This feeling was by no means confined to reactionary industrialists who object to any governmental restraints on their economic dictatorships. It was widespread among progressive business men who could point not merely to an Administration attitude which is often experimental and sometimes merely punitive, but to specific clamps on new enterprise such as the surplus profits tax.

It became evident that the next move was Washington's. Some business leaders who had been earnestly urging a balanced budget even began to ask for a resumption of pump priming. There was talk of some sleight-of-hand which would do both. There was talk of using the social security money for a big subsidized housing drive to stimulate heavy industry and increase purchasing power. Half a dozen less reasonable schemes were mentioned. Long-range policies are still being debated but the immediate plans of the Administration have become fairly clear. Within four days at least four steps have been taken to conciliate business.

1. The President has made plain the Administration's basis for judging utility valuations and rates. It may be assumed that profits made on such a basis will not be attacked.

2. Secretary Morgenthau has come out definitely for curtailment of expenditures, revision of taxes which may be unreasonable, and for fostering "the full application of the driving force of private capital" to revive employment.

3. Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, publicly applauds the Treasury Secretary and promises action on taxes which the House Ways and Means Committee is already studying.

4. The Government took a first step toward encouraging investment in housing by offering new rules to simplify procedure for building corporations and expand mortgage insurance facilities.

What these moves will mean in actual restoration of business confidence remains to be seen. Many of the utility companies hold that reproduction value is the only sound basis for rates and will not be encouraged by the President's peace terms. Administration plans for curtailing expenses will encounter its own plans for crop control payments and the demands for relief spending such as that made by Senator La Follette. And the effects of easier regulations for building corporations are doubtful until the prospects for profits improve.

These moves are definite indications, however, of a real purpose in Administration circles to conciliate business opinion and facilitate new enterprise. Particularly noticeable is Mr. Morgenthau's reliance on "the driving force of private capital." This is clear indication that the Administration recognizes that spending programs cannot be counted on to provide employment and that the vital need is to encourage new investment and employment in regular business channels. This is the basic viewpoint essential to carrying recovery forward along with reform.

Rhodes, and Hanseatic, Scholars

A GERMAN counterpart is announced to the splendid achievement of that great South African, Cecil Rhodes, who, thirty-six years ago, founded a number of international scholarships to link together in lasting friendship and understanding the youth of the British Commonwealth, of the United States, and of Germany.

The Rhodes Trust endowment—bountifully supplemented as it since has been by generous American donors—is now to have a notable reinforcement in a series of "Hanseatic scholarships" from the third of the great nations which Cecil Rhodes hoped to bring together.

A "Hamburg Merchant" who desires to remain anonymous has formed out of his private means a fund to provide at least four scholarships annually for British university graduates desirous of studying in Germany. He has also endowed three valuable prizes to be awarded annually to representative artists of Great Britain, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

The independence of the selections for this new endowment is safeguarded by the appointment which has also been decided upon of two committees of distinguished educationists, one consisting of Germans and the other of Britishers.

Cecil Rhodes, when he founded his scholarships, declared that he did so with the hope "that an understanding between the three strongest powers will render war impossible." A no less wise sentiment is expressed by the "Hamburg Merchant" who, in making his contribution, expresses the hope that his action may do something "to further closer relations and understanding between the German and British peoples."

The aim is a high one and should undoubtedly contribute to the good will which is a guarantee of peace.

Toward Peace—Without Drums

THE International Goodwill Congress which met in Boston this week is one of those instruments of peace with which World War soldiers expected their survivors to supplant instruments of war. We have not yet done that. But it is something to note gratefully that the tares of armaments, suspicion and reliance on violence have not been able to choke out the wheat of fine-grained human endeavor toward understanding and good will among mankind.

The man who directed the marshaling of British public opinion in the famous Peace Ballot of 1935 brought from Great Britain to the Congress in Boston a much-needed word of cheer. Viscount Cecil's faith in the League of Nations ideal is undimmed, as is his hope that through infusing peace opinion with vigor and providing it with a voice, world peace may yet be salvaged.

More and more such meetings as the Congress' are needed on or near November 11 of each year. Parades must march, flags fly, drums beat, as men express in time-honored ways feelings they have learned to express to such accompaniments. But these celebrations are necessarily, and perhaps properly, touched with emotion rather than quickened with practical thinking and organization to solve specific problems of peace and war. To remember war may keep us in a mood to avoid it, but nothing less than an active and disciplined search for peace can be expected to lead us away from the cause of our sombre memories.

P. R.

REPORTS of New York's difficulties with the count of proportional representation ballots in the city council election should not discourage friends of good government in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities where P. R. is under discussion.

P. R. is not failing in New York; it is not yet even on trial. What is on trial is New York's method of counting the two million-odd ballots. And even on this point an effort should be made not to pass judgment before all the evidence is in.

The Board of Elections was late in making final arrangements for the count. This is understandable. No similar project of such magnitude was ever previously attempted in the United States. Some 1500 men and women necessarily were thrown into the counting work virtually without preparation. It took these workers a day or two to become adept. It took another day or two for those in charge to adjust the flow of work.

There are other factors: Mayor LaGuardia has accused many of the workers of soldiering on the job in order to stretch out the $10-a-day pay. Other workers are Tammany sympathizers and they realize that P. R. means the end of easy machine rule. There have been arrests for tampering and sabotage.

The net effect seems presently to indicate that it is going to take New York fifteen days to do what it originally hoped to do in ten. These five days and their estimated total cost in excess of $100,000 may loom rather large in immediate discussions; but if P. R. should ever go on trial a few years from now the jury of citizens would find that the cost was immeasurably small for the freedom P. R. gives from machine politics and its incalculable cost.

The counting of P. R. ballots is nothing more than a mathematical operation. Already the Citizens' Union in New York has on display a P. R. voting and counting machine. With proper equipment the union believes that P. R. results can be known just as quickly as those of any other type of voting. Perhaps the lesson other cities may learn from New York is to make installation of such machines an integral part of their P. R. plans.

Poetry and Imperialism

THE contemplated presentation to the United States of a copy of Kipling's History of the Irish Guards is a tribute to the great popularity of that author in America. Only one hundred issues of this work were published, all of them personally autographed by Kipling, and ninety-eight of these are in private hands. The other two were recently handed over to the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund, and they are to be shared between the United States and Great Britain.

Kipling leaped into fame nearly half a century ago, and even now, in his own particular line, he remains unrivaled. Many works as fine, from the artistic point of view, as any of Kipling's have been written about certain parts of the British Empire, as Mr. E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India" attests. But Kipling achieved more than a work of art. He interpreted the temper of a movement. He is the supreme poet of Imperialism.

In fact, he is practically the only poet of Imperialism. That great sweep of political opinion, which washed over England from the end of the nineteenth century until 1914, has found no other exponent of the first order in literature. Now Imperialism itself has given way to another conception of Empire, a conception in which equality and friendly co-operation are taking the place of domination and superior strength. Soon, no doubt, this British Commonwealth of Nations will find its poet.

The New Neighbor

An Island of the Hawks

My Mediterranean Journey

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW'S treble floated through the open window of the lounge. Nearly every passenger had gone to the movies. Up on the quarterdeck three men discussed with keen interest a string of lights which had appeared, like an irregular strand of gold beads, in the black distance below the stars. From the dim past I heard the low chant of girls in an English classroom,

> At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
> And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away:

for we had reached those far-flung "islands of the hawks," and were passing the place where "the little Revenge herself went down," and was "lost evermore in the main." Behind us rolled the black depths that separated us from the nearest American headland, a rock of Newfoundland 1200 miles away. Some 800 miles ahead of us lay the westernmost point of Europe, on the Portuguese coast.

That was last night. This morning we are at the island of Sao Miguel.

Walking the narrow streets of Ponta Delgada is an adventure full of charm. The sidewalks of black and white pebbles, set in lovely mosaic patterns; the pale pink and yellow and light green houses of the poor, set, without yard or garden, on the hard-packed soil of the thoroughfare; and the high walls that bound the estates of the more well-to-do—those graceful, bougainvillaea-draped walls which Mark Twain found so enchanting when he visited the Azores in 1867, lead me on and on.

It is cool walking between the tall houses, but in broader paths, this day of early September, the ground and pavements grow warm. At the corner of a row of little shops, where apples and grapes hang in bird cages, and cheap European garments are being displayed, an eager taxi driver offers a trip into the country for an exceedingly modest sum. With a grand flourish we back up to a filling station two or three yards distant and equip ourselves for the journey to the extent of one gallon of gasoline, the driver holding the hose up three times to be sure that every drop drains into his tank. At a leisurely pace we go riding out of the town. We do not career madly through the narrow streets, as does the private chauffeur who tears past us, blowing his horn loudly, magnificently, as he goes. It is better to drive slowly—on one gallon of gasoline.

As the streets and houses are left behind us, and the little square with its commercial bank and post office becomes one with warehouse and wharf, we enter the open country. Rounded walls, whitewashed and painted with pink and pale green stripes, separate us from the plantations on either side. Well cultivated fields neatly enclosed by hedges climb the slopes of mountains to the truncated peaks now quiet, whose volcanic outbursts in the past have produced that lava topsoil which the farmers use to enrich the loam in which they plant their leading crop. Pineapple farms fill the valley through which we pass. Carefully tended each symmetrical cone comes slowly to perfection, taking about two years from the first inserting of the root until it reaches the gray-green fullness at which it is picked and exported to France and England and Germany and Portugal. The golden fruit which a woman with a face like a carved Portuguese madonna slices for me, as I stop near one of the greenhouses, has ripened to completion in the packing room. Does she herself ever taste the perfect example of this product of her native isle, or must she, like many of her neighbors, be content to spend the occasional escudo permitted by her frugal budget on damaged or unexportable fruit? European countries and possessions abound with cases of toilers who seldom enjoy the possession of what they so patiently and skillfully produce.

While there is no obvious connection, yet I find myself thinking of the lacemakers of Venice, the fishermen's wives who labor from the age of six or seven at the lace fine as a spider's web, delicate as a pattern of dewdrops, and never have so much as an edging for a cuff on their thick black gowns.

And while my thoughts have wandered to far-off lands, my driver's thoughts have evidently been occupied in measuring the limitations of a twelve-year-old taxicab and one gallon of gasoline, for we are returning to the corner of the little street, where apples and grapes hang in bird cages, and live hens huddle in crowded crates. I must leave this gentle island of Sao Miguel, but always when its name is mentioned I shall smell the fragrance of the oleander flower.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Argentina Changes Pilots

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

BUENOS AIRES

NOW that the Electoral College has done its duty, it is definitely and officially known that the Ortiz-Castillo slate has won the presidential election in the Argentine Republic. These candidates of the *Concordancia* represented the "official" candidacies and it was said all along that they must win because of the official support which they must receive. Now that they have been elected by a wide margin of electoral votes the Union Civica Radical—the strongest bidders for the Presidency against the official party—and the newspaper La Prensa have raised a hue and cry about frauds and illegalities in the voting. The Union Civica Radical has gone so far as to refuse to permit its party members who have been elected to posts in the Legislature to take their seats.

It can be assumed that in economic and financial matters the election of Roberto Ortiz will mean the continuation of policies which have been practiced in the Justo regime. He was Minister of Finance under President Justo and even the opponents of the present Administration laud it for its wise economic and financial policies. The nation climbed out of the depression rut in 1932, has paid its foreign indebtedness a hundred cents on the dollar, enjoys a unique credit standing and its internal life buzzes with activity.

* * *

Politically the election seems to promise a continuation of a condition which arose as a result of the 1930 revolution. At that time liberal and conservative forces banded to oust an executive whose foreign policies seemed to offend both groups. In internal matters the liberals seemed to have a majority but the conservatives got into power through the action of the army and have remained there ever since. Their influence has been felt throughout the Uriburu and Justo regimes and many cherished democratic traditions of the Argentine have gone by the board since that time. Withal the recent election does carry on one tradition.

Even though the Union Civica Radical believes it was cheated out of victory and is refusing to co-operate in the new government there are no indications that it intends to resort to bullets now that the ballots have failed. Not to revolt—save in unusual circumstances—is in the Argentine tradition. Belmonte, the Brazilian cartoonist, has made capital of this fact and has drawn many cartoons where he pictorially and plaintively points to the Argentine example as one which Brazil should emulate.

The biggest question is who will be the Foreign Minister of the new regime. In all circles save one there is a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the pan-American policies of the present Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is actually a division of opinion in the Government itself and this has caused the nation much embarrassment on more than one occasion. It is said, on good authority, that the executive would have moved far closer to the point of view of the United States and the other American nations on all-American affairs but that he was restrained by the Foreign Office and the small circle which supports it.

* * *

La Prensa, in a recent issue, comments on the fact that the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Felipe Espil, on the occasion of President Roosevelt's Chicago address, went to the State Department and pledged the support of Argentina to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas. When the content of that speech is recalled it will be seen that this move of the Ambassador is somewhat revolutionary. *La Prensa* wonders whom Señor Espil spoke for, and criticizes the Argentine Government for its policy of not handing out press releases about important moves of this sort and alleges that they, the Argentines, often must wait for cables from abroad to know what their own Government believes or does.

The only indication of Señor Ortiz's future attitude toward the United States is the rumor that he may go to New York and Washington before taking office. In view of the superiority of British economic interests in the Argentine it seems logical to assume that other than financial considerations are at the bottom of his projected trip and that Argentina and the United States may move more closely together. If this is the case, a radical shift may be looked for in the Foreign Office and a new all-American program may be expected.

Señor Ortiz is a civilian and in this sense his election brings the nation back to earlier days when great civilian leaders ruled the political life of the Argentine. This nation has a "schoolmaster" president and others noted more for their scholarly than for their military achievements. Since the 1930 revolution the Argentine executives have been generals and the fact that President Justo opened the peace conference in the uniform of a general did not escape the notice of commentators.

President Justo steps down after several years in which he has helped the nation to weather many storms. And despite obstruction from sources where it should not have arisen he has been instrumental in promoting peace. The Chaco Peace Conference has had the fullest support of President Justo and the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace owes much to him, too. President Justo's speeches on democracy have had wide repercussions in Latin America and with the exception of the alleged interferences in the local and national elections, his has been a successful *reign*.

Occidental Views on Oriental Matters

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The policy of Secretary Hull with respect to the Far East has been criticized on the basis that it is likely to lead to a war with Japan. It has been pointed out that the situation today is in many respects similar to that which existed in the early years of the World War. It is said that then, just as now, the people of the United States were not anxious, in fact, they were very much opposed, to participation in a foreign war. Nevertheless, the force of events finally led us to take part in that war.

The question arises: Are we any less likely to take part in a Far Eastern war than we were to participate in the war against the Central Powers of Europe? In answer to that question, I should say that it would be less likely for these reasons:

1. The people of the United States have been thoroughly disillusioned as to the value of a war to save the world for democracy or for anything else. They have a much better idea today than they had in 1914 of what a modern war costs in terms of human lives, health, money and economic conditions.

2. The peace sentiment in the country is much better organized today than it was in 1914. Today we have numerous organizations staunchly opposed to war, not less than forty of them having recently allied themselves in a public statement of policy.

3. Asia is twice as far from the United States as is Europe. This means not only that we are less afraid of what happens in Asia, but our military and naval experts know that we could fight far less effectively in the Orient.

4. In spite of all the pro-Chinese sentiment existing in this country, the relationship existing between Americans and the British is far stronger both culturally and economically. When we entered the war in 1917 Britain was on the point of being defeated. A Japanese victory in China would affect us far less vitally.

5. Our trade with China is much less important than was our trade with the allied countries. During recent years about 3 per cent of our foreign trade has been with China. Our trade with the Allies had increased to enormous proportions before we entered the World War—and much of this was based on credit. There is of course the prevalent idea that there are great potential markets in China—but this is both questionable and intangible.

6. Our comparatively important trade with Japan, however, might be a deterrent to a war with her; whereas in 1917 we had almost no trade to lose by fighting the Central Powers. It is true that the allied blockade destroyed approximately 13 per cent of America's foreign trade, but this was lost before we considered entering the war. Japan's share of our foreign trade is about 8 per cent. If that seems small, it may be noted that Japan is our third best customer in the world. Moreover, if we engaged in a war with Japan, it is probable that most of our Far Eastern trade would be cut off. Altogether, this constitutes something like 20 per cent of our entire foreign trade.

7. In the World War our allies were chiefly Great Britain and France—idealogically, we were fighting for democracy. If we should make war against Japan, our chief ally, given the Mediterranean situation, would in all probability be Russia, for whose system of Government most Americans have little liking. A crushing defeat of Japan would mean a decisive victory for Soviet Russia and possibly Soviet hegemony in Eastern Asia. Americans might hesitate before entering upon such an alliance.

8. Finally, American public opinion has a different "mental set" toward the matter of neutral rights from that which it had in 1914-1917. It was generally considered then, as a matter of course, that we had rights as neutrals and that we ought to stand up for them. Today public opinion is more likely to say to travelers and shippers, "Stay at home," or "Go at your own risk."

For these reasons I consider the present foreign policy much less dangerous than some are prone to believe it. There is danger, of course, and it should be guarded against; but with these things in mind we ought to be able to pursue a policy of co-operation without becoming panicky.

STEWART LESTER

Barrington, R. I.

Shanghai and the Chinese

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In many parts of the country certain individuals, utterly ignorant of Far Eastern politics are attending mass meetings intent on passing resolutions in favor of an economic boycott of Japan.

Such meetings can serve no useful purpose, but may precipitate a world war rather than stop the present conflict.

It may be news to your readers that seldom indeed has a year gone by during the past twelve years without a proclamation of a state of emergency from the Shanghai Municipal Council. It is also worthy of note that whereas the present and 1932 Shanghai wars were of anti-Japanese origin, the 1924, 1925 and 1927 wars were definitely anti-British.

The 1927 war, the outcome of propaganda mainly directed against British interests, took such a serious turn that British troops were rushed from India, Singapore and Hong Kong to be followed by American Marines and infantry from the Philippines, also Japanese Marines from Japan. The numbers of these troops have been considerably decreased, but all the nations above mentioned are still represented by armed forces for the protection of their nationals.

The Chinese, probably with some justice, look upon the foreign-controlled international settlement of Shanghai with envious eyes, and no doubt would welcome the opportunity of taking over full control of this very prosperous city which is now the fifth largest port in the world.

Foreign powers are finding it increasingly difficult to deal with the Chinese on the Shanghai problem due to the provocative attitude assumed by a type known as the student class.

These individuals find it inconvenient to remember that Shanghai as it stands today was a few years ago a mud flat of no value to China and was ceded to foreigners for the purpose of a settlement. The highly modern city of Shanghai of today was to a large extent built up through British and American industry and capital.

I do not propose to discuss the cause of the present war, but it is as well to remember the complexity of the Shanghai problem and China's attitude to it before arriving at conclusions based on false premises.

Edinburgh. EDGAR FRASER-PATTON

Back of Militarism and Fascism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am not attempting to defend militarism in Japan or elsewhere, but we cannot afford to ignore the fact that it is economic distress which breeds militarism and fascism. From the Monitor's own pages in years past, I have learned that Japan is extremely overpopulated and her outlook for the future none too bright. While some countries are overcrowded and poverty-stricken, nations who possess and control vast uninhabited regions and so much of the earth's wealth cannot complacently cry "peace, peace, where there is no peace." We cannot hope to keep the overflowing populations of less fortunate nations crowded on to some small portion of the earth's surface, no matter how much we might like to. We cannot talk of principle to Japan unless we are certain that we are governed by Principle ourselves; and we are not being so governed if we refuse to recognize our brother's need and aid him in solving his problem. Naturally, we folks who live in the midst of plenty would like to see things go on without change, but this cannot be if injustice prevails anywhere in the earth. We can talk all we want about the Nine-Power Pact and the integrity of China, but until all the peoples of the earth are given a chance to live decently, there will be no peace.

Chicago, Ill. MILDRED I. V. ERICSON

Prompt Action

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I for one wish to approve the Monitor's early stand for prompt action in the treaty which Japan has broken.

If they cannot now tune in on the broadcast which must go forth from the Nine-Power conference, a wavelength must be used that they can get. They have been treated leniently and thus badly. To delay the matter will simply encourage international banditry, and a worse situation to handle later.

Grand Junction, Colo. E. D. WAGNALLS